

JPRS 69040

4 May 1977

U S S R

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1273

20000215 121

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

REPRODUCED BY  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
INFORMATION SERVICE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 69040

4 May 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1273

<b>BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET</b>		1. Report No. JPRS 69040	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.	
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1273				5. Report Date 4 May 1977	
				6.	
7. Author(s)				8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
				11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above				13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
				14.	
15. Supplementary Notes					
16. Abstracts  The report contains information on the Soviet military and civil defense establishments, leadership, doctrine, policy, planning, political affairs, organization, and equipment.					
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors  USSR Military Organizations Military Facilities Military Personnel					
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms					
17c. COSATI Field/Group 15C					
18. Availability Statement Unlimited availability. Sold by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22151				19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	
				20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	
				21. No. of Pages 78	
				22. Price A05	

4 May 1977

## TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1273

## CONTENTS

## PAGE

Warrant Officer Career Development Discussed (I. Shkadov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 Feb 77) .....	1
Review of Book on Military Initiative and Creativity (M. Kir'yan; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 10 Feb 77) .....	5
Flight Servicing Improved in Fighter Regiment (S. Griбанov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 11 Feb 77) .....	8
Paratrooper Psychological Training Described (S. Timoshenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Feb 77) .....	11
Commander's Role as a Party Member Discussed (Editorial; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 Feb 77) .....	15
Tank Command School Combat Training Activities (A. Usatov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 Feb 77) .....	18
Air Defense Fighter-Interceptor Combat Training Activities (A. Pimenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 13 Feb 77) .....	21
Naval Training Activities in the Mediterranean Reported (G. Savichev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates) .....	25
Motorized Infantry Battalion Combat Training Exercise Described (V. Kholodul'kin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 15 Feb 77) .....	39
Admissions Requirements for Military Schools (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates) .....	42
Editorial Introduction Military-Political Schools, Admission Requirements	
All-Union Conference on DOSAAF Mass Defense-Patriotic Work (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 8 Mar 77) .....	54

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Shortcomings in Pre-Draft Training in Odessa Criticized (N. Ryabov; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 20 Mar 77) .....	65
DOSAAF Units Failures To Respond to Criticism Noted (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 2 Mar 77) .....	69
DOSAAF Production Facilities Urged To Improve Products (Editorial; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 13 Mar 77) .....	71

## WARRANT OFFICER CAREER DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Army Gen I. Shkadov, Chief of the Main Directorate of Cadres, USSR Ministry of Defense: "Molding of Warrant Officers" [Praporshchikov i michmanov]]

[Text] The basic trends in working with cadres received further development in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the growth in the demands placed upon them at the contemporary stage was underscored. This applies fully to military cadres as well.

The Soviet Armed Forces have at their disposal politically alert military cadres dedicated to the party and to the people and trained from the military and technical standpoint -- officers and warrant officers.

Five years have passed since creation of the Warrant Officers Institute, a relatively short period. But today, it is already difficult to imagine our armed forces without this qualitatively new category of military cadres. Warrant officers, the closest assistants to officers, are making a significant contribution to the indoctrination and training of personnel, to maintenance of sub-units [podrazdeleniya], units [chasti], and ships in continual combat readiness, and strengthening of troop discipline and procedures laid down by regulations.

The large warrant officer detachment has been made complete with people, the majority of whom through their own good military training, possess high political and business-like qualities and who exude a readiness to link their fate with many years of military service. Deeply conscious of the responsibility to the party and the people, they are selflessly improving their own military mastery and successfully solving the problems facing them. All of this is the result of the great political and organizational work done in the Armed Forces.

The names of the warrant officers who are fulfilling their service responsibilities in a model fashion are well known in the armed forces.

The service activities of Warrant Officer Ye. Vashkevich are evaluated highly in one of the missile units. The crew which this first-class specialist commands is rated excellent for the fifth year. Communist Vashkevich is a member of the unit's party committee. He actively participates in the social life and generously shares his knowledge and know-how with his co-workers.

During a recent exercise at sea, Specialist 1st Class Warrant Officer V. Krayev, chief petty officer of the sonar crew aboard the large ASW ship Boykiy, won the thanks of his chief. He is one of the right-flank individuals in the socialist competition aboard the ship.

L. Mironov is emulating the actions of his father, Warrant Officer V. Mironov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War and Hero of the Soviet Union. As a warrant officer, he commands a training squad in the warrant officer school and achieved high indices in the training and indoctrination of subordinates. L. Mironov was recently awarded officer rank.

Molding of warrant officers is successfully underway in those areas where high regulatory demands placed upon them are combined with a concern for their ideological and political growth, for improvement in military knowledge and methodological mastery, for satisfaction of their housing and other needs.

Training and indoctrinational work with warrant officers is well established in the sub-units commanded by officers V. Yefanov, V. Denisenko, and V. Gerasimov. Special attention is placed here on young warrant officers. The officers assist them in more rapidly acquiring the required know-how, finding the correct solution to difficult problems, and trusting their own strengths and capabilities. Meetings and conferences of warrant officers are regularly held in these military collectives. Unit and ship commanders give speeches and provide information at these gatherings, and the summing up of training, competition and questions of the ideological growth, morale, and ethics are discussed. A great influence on the growth of political maturity of warrant officers is exerted by their active participation in the work of party and Komsomol organizations.

The heavy demands placed on this category of cadres necessitate a search for new forms and methods to train them. Warrant officer schools have been instituted where the students acquire the basis for the theoretical knowledge and practical skills in a selected specialty. The schools today have rich training facilities and experienced command and teaching staffs. Among the troops and at sea, high praise goes to the graduates of the schools headed by officers Ye. Buslov, V. Tikhonov, and M. Katarets. Graduates of these schools confidently command platoons and crews, skillfully employ military equipment and weapons, and are models of efficiency.

But, even the best schools are incapable of providing the total sum of knowledge and skills required for highly qualified performance of service duties. The school is but a first step towards a commander's maturity. The professional training of warrant officers is polished and improved while serving



with the troops. They flesh out their skills at special meetings and at commanders' and methodological training.

Technical reequipping of the army, the growing overall educational level of the young people inducted into military service, and the requirement to improve combat readiness in every way possible necessitates finding new, more effective methods of warrant officer professional training. They require firm skills and the ability to correctly teach and indoctrinate subordinates, creatively solve many problems. It is understood that it is no simple task to form these skills in warrant officers in compressed time periods.

Commanders, staffs, political, and cadre organs selecting candidates to be warrant officers must give preference to those servicemen and persons liable to military service who have a higher or secondary special education similar to their military speciality. After additional military training, this will allow the young warrant officers to successfully fulfill their service obligations.

A number of decisions have been made lately to improve the professional training of warrant officers. The task involves having all warrant officers without exception acquire a secondary special military education. It is fully justified that first priority for the positions of technician, senior technician, and platoon commander go to warrant officers with such training.

The basic way of improving the professional level of warrant officers is self study and taking the secondary military school examinations as an external student.

Problems involving further strengthening the authority of warrant officers and improving service conditions are consistently being solved. The duration of their leave when serving in remote regions has been extended and opportunities for studying at higher educational institutions have been expanded. A great deal of attention has been paid to improving housing and material support to this category of servicemen. The special features of service as a warrant officer have been strictly delineated in the new general military regulations.

As life confirms, all of this raises the interest of servicemen and individuals liable for military service in joining as warrant officers and strengthened the belief of those already awarded this rank in the correctness of their decision.

However, in spite of measures described above, the problem of further improving the level of warrant officer military, political, and special training persists. We must continually improve indoctrinational work with warrant officers. It still is not always structured in a manner which considers all the special features of this new category of military cadres. It still lacks an individual approach, integration, and combination of the extant regulatory demands with sensitivity on the part of the teacher to understand the reasons

for difficulties experienced by warrant officers and the source of mistakes they make.

Filling warrant officer schools with students is a very important problem. We must improve the selection work among those soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers who, during their term of service, were prepared in training units and detachments and in young specialist schools, who received firm practical skills, and who showed their worth in social life. Unfortunately, some commanders and chiefs go through the motions of selecting warrant officer candidates, using a quota system to solve this important problem. It should be noted that military commissariats in some instances exhibit disinterest when approached by young people who desire to become warrant officers, especially when the latter request that they be sent to other garrisons.

The 5-year period of service runs out this year for many warrant officers. They are faced with the question of signing up for the next tour. Their answer to a great degree depends on commanders, political workers, party, and Komsomol organizations. A sincere talk and a commander's advice will mean a great deal. It is important that each warrant officer be counseled if his term is up for extension, a reference prepared, a comprehensive and objective evaluation made of his political and business-like qualities. The interests of combat readiness require that each of them who has demonstrated that he is a proper officers' assistant capable of further difficult but honorable military service remain on board.

Warrant officers have been marching shoulder to shoulder in military formation with officers for 5 years now. The new Institute of Military Cadres, which has been created thanks to the concern of the party and government for development and strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces, was enriched through experience and won authority through practical deeds. Warrant officers, just like all the members of the armed forces, warmly greeted the CC CPSU Decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution". They are exerting their full efforts towards successful solution of the great and responsible tasks facing our Armed Forces during this jubilee year.

7869

CSO: 1801

## REVIEW OF BOOK ON MILITARY INITIATIVE AND CREATIVITY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen M. Kir'yan, Doctor of Military Science, Professor:  
"Fully, From Specific Examples"]

[Text] The book "Initiative and Creativity in Military Affairs"\* examines the essence and significance of the creative initiative of personnel in the Armed Forces. The research consistently examines the general concept and characteristic traits of initiative in military affairs, the process of the creative activities of commanders and political workers, and ways to form the skills of creative thinking among military cadres. Defining initiative as one of the highest forms of social activeness of a defender of the Motherland, the authors use as their base examples of initiative on the part of Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War and during the post-war years.

In the book, initiative and creativity of servicemen are classified according to several specific factors but examined in the greatest detail are those acts of initiative which are typified by their direct dependence on the object (the bearer) of initiative. From there it is divided into individual, group, collective, and mass initiative.

The authors emphasize that the patriotism of Soviet troops, their high consciousness and remarkable moral qualities in peacetime are sharply personified in such forms of political and business initiative as mass patriotic movements, socialist competition, rationalization and inventiveness, military scientific work, social-cultural (including artistic as well) amateur work, etc. Using specific examples, the book examines the role of mass patriotic movements of personnel directed towards solution of real problems involving improving the combat readiness of the troops, such as the all-army movement to successfully implement the decisions of CPSU congresses, properly celebrating historical and revolutionary jubilees, the struggle of young military personnel to acquire military mastery, the broad sponsorship by

---

\*V. V. Serebryannikov, M. I. Yasyukov. *Initiativa i tvorchestvo v voyennom dele* [Initiative and Creativity In Military Affairs]. Voenizdat, 1976, 296 pgs, 1 ruble, 20 kopecks.

servicemen of military-patriotic indoctrination of young people, the mass movement for acquisition of related specialties, and increased class ratings.

It should be stated that the comprehensive analysis of these phenomena and of the role and place for initiative in the life of the troops is extremely useful. Certainly, the showing of initiative is multifaceted and it is important to be able to distinguish true initiative from feigned, creative from ostentatious. The discussion of the various forms of showing initiative presented by the authors in the book will be of practical interest to commanders and political workers, as well as to a wide circle of the party and Komsomol aktiv. Basing the discussion on troop experiences, they provide a great deal of practical council and recommendations directed towards development of creative initiative by the troops.

The scientific-technical revolution in military affairs sharply raises the question of assimilation of modern weapons and military equipment and the search for their more effective employment in combat. It is known that new equipment and weapons place heavy demands on those who control them. Therefore, creative thinking, a high and comprehensive knowledge will become a mandatory condition for successful employment of new technology.

The dynamics of the creative process are examined in detail in the book, especially such questions as the genesis of creative problems and their solution. For example, an order given by the commander is usually preceded by deep thought, the use of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, abstraction, summation, etc. Working out the correct solution requires skillful reflection, the ability to consider and weigh a multitude of informational data, taking a risk. Foresight and a commander's intuition play a considerable role in the creative process. The authors, defining the relationship of the logical and intuitive moments in the actions of leaders of military collectives, rightfully examine intuition as the result of the appearance, in unity, of the theoretical, aesthetic, emotional, and physical capabilities of man, as well as of his experience.

A special chapter in the work has been devoted to the creativity of a commander. The authors delve into the characteristic traits and special features of a commander's creativity and analyze the process of knowledge of the combat situation, the search for a decision, and creativity in battle planning. A notable place is assigned here to study of the functions of automated troop command and control systems. In this connection, the problem is raised of selecting from the broad stream of information that very piece of information which a commander needs at a given moment, in a given situation. Moreover, the specificity of the conditions which, as a rule, accompany the creative thinking of an officer is underscored: he has an extraordinarily small amount of time to analyze the information received from all sources during combat.

The chapter on the special features of the creativity of the political worker also contains many new and interesting things. It examines the character of the creative problems in party-political work, the specifics of their

solution, as well as several questions concerning the creative use of its forms, methods, and means.

The book closes with an explanation of the principles of forming in personnel the skills of a conventional creative approach to their obligations. Assimilation of the know-how gained during the Great Patriotic War is stressed.

Evaluating the work positively on the whole, it should be noted that some of the chapters are not written in sufficiently clear and precise language. Some questions are improperly explained. Not all of the concepts and definitions presented by the authors are sufficiently accurate and complete. However, the theme they addressed is important and topical and the book undoubtedly will be of great use to commanders and political workers of all links as they solve the practical problems of teaching and indoctrinating personnel. The book can also be used in training students in military educational institutions.

7869

CSO: 1801

## FLIGHT SERVICING IMPROVED IN FIGHTER REGIMENT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col S. Gribanov: "A Reliable Guarantee"]

[Text] Pilot-Engineers Lieutenants Yu. Popov, A. Zaikim, V. Timofeyev, Yu. Sergienko, and other flying school graduates joined the aviation regiment relatively recently. In a short time, the young pilots were up to snuff, each trained to the level of pilot second class in a year, something usually only achieved in 2-3 years. The fighter regiment in which these officers serve invariably achieves a high level of combat skill. It is no accident that the title of excellent is firmly affixed to this unit. Maintenance of quality and accident-free flying operations primarily required model scientific organization of military labor. And, this has become a matter of honor for the regiment's entire military collective.

The winged phrase "victory in the air is forged on the ground" has reigned for a long time in aviation. They also say "the flight begins from the ground". And, that is rightfully so. Successful mission accomplishment and flight safety depend greatly on how the military equipment is prepared. That is why aviators are continually concerned about the search for rational scientific work organization within regimental TECh [technical maintenance units] and in aircraft maintenance.

Notable successes and high operational effectiveness of the fighter air regiment caused us to take a look at its know-how. Actually, there were some new things which the scientific approach of the flyers brought to the problem. Monitoring, checkout, and measurement equipment and other modern technical devices were widely used in the regiment. Qualitative analysis of the parameters of various aircraft systems resulting from the use of this equipment make it possible to forecast the condition of aviation equipment, to see and consider the future. This significantly raises the use coefficient of the aircraft, practically increasing the reliability of their operation.

As an example, the fighter's compass system is being checked out. Before, it was sufficient to insure that its parameters were within the tolerances and the aircraft equipment specialist cleared the bird for flying. It is no

longer done that way. All system parameters are recorded without fail. For example, the gyro readings in the first measurement were off by one point, the second measurement resulted in a reading different from the first, so the engineers and technicians determine right then: if the value of the measurement turned out to be beyond tolerances, the decision is made on the spot to avert a possible failure. The same goes for the engine, radio, and radar.

The checkout of each aircraft system receives a high guarantee, a unique sign of quality. The sequence of work on the aircraft is determined by special technological charts. This provides accuracy and gives the work day a business-like rhythm. The narrowest areas of the aircraft, where it is impossible for several specialists to work at the same time (the cabin, the compartment behind the cockpit, the radio hatch, for example), are specially monitored. The work schedule has been developed here so that every minute is accounted for and the personnel carry out the necessary operations with a high degree of responsibility.

Speaking of the aviators' scientific approach to labor organization, special mention needs to be made of the enthusiasm of the people, the spirit of competition which permeate the search of the aviation regiment's collective. For 7 years, the squadron now commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Smolkin has been rated excellent. In the sub-unit [podrazdeleniye], 93 percent are class-rated specialists. These were the people who thought out how to more efficiently use the special equipment to check out the parameters of the radio navigation equipment and the radar. Sensible proposals were made by Senior Lieutenant of Technical Services S. Spol'nik. He was the first in the regiment to make special overlays for testing engines, thus freeing people from voluminous adjustments. This innovative wrinkle was immediately adopted in other sub-units.

It became a rule in the squadron to analyze the reasons for any malfunction which might in any way impact upon the functional reliability of fighter systems and aggregates. If a pilot notes any deviations from normal system operation, then the technicians, engineers, and aviation specialists will do everything possible to correct the deficiencies and release the interceptor for the next flight with a full guarantee.

Or how about this. The squadrons commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E. Bezkostenko and Major I. Sinchenko are competing with each other. The specialists in Bezkostenko's squadron were the first to begin development of mobile work areas. Now, tools and check-out equipment are always at their fingertips. Wasted work time was noticeably reduced as were unnecessary trips around the airfield to move a piece of equipment from here to there.

One should state that the publicity of the competition and comparability of the labor results are continually in the field of view of commanders and party activists. Stands and visual displays reflecting the progress in combat training have been set up in each squadron and in the regimental TECh. A flying-methodological conference was held in the unit [chast'] on problems of further improvement of aviation equipment maintenance and new progressive ideas born within the collective become accessible to all. There is, as

well, a scientific side to the preventive maintenance of aviation equipment failures, the reliable guarantee of accident-free flying operations.

From the first days of the new training year, the aviators in the progressive unit undertook socialist competition for a proper reception for the 60th anniversary of Great October. High goals have been set. It is believed that, in the struggle for these goals, the regimental collective will find more valuable reserves from which high combat readiness is being shaped.

7869

CSO: 1801



## PARATROOPER PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING DESCRIBED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Guards Lt Col S. Timoshenko: "Plus The Psychological Factor"]

[Text] The tactical situation in the exercise had sharply deteriorated. In order to achieve surprise in the operations and avoid losses, one of the parachute assault sub-units [podrazdeleniye] had to jump and use delayed opening of the chutes. This is not a simple matter. The parachute is the basic piece of a paratrooper's technical equipment. The very first task is to fully, masterfully learn to use it. A great deal depends upon the paratrooper's reaction time, patience, and confidence.

At these same exercises, during the free fall, the air stream unexpectedly caused a paratrooper to fall on Guards Private V. Plokhov's parachute. Having ripped open the parachute fabric, the soldier was in an almost hopeless situation. His canopy emptied and tangled. The paratrooper was held up for an instant and then slid past his comrade and began to fall. But, V. Plokhov also grabbed that instant in order to evaluate the situation and make the only correct decision. Both paratroopers landed safely.

After the sub-unit had completed its assigned task, we chatted for a long time with Guards Private V. Plokhov.

"I did not do anything supernatural," said the paratrooper. "They simply taught us to operate freely with a parachute. We feel confident in the air".

We feel confident... Later, the workers in the political department decided to analyze in detail the indoctrinational work done with the personnel of the sub-unit where the aforementioned incident took place. They made sure that the commander and the party organization of that company are using in their indoctrinational work with the people the measures long ago proven in practice directed towards solution of the problems of military and political training, strengthening discipline, and rallying the troop collective.

But, it would be well to more deeply delve into the content of those conversations and lectures, into the individual and mass work with the troops of

the sub-unit, as such a detail was outlined. The character of the psychological burdens with which various categories of paratroopers must cope in a combat situation is more fully taken into account in this company when party-political work is organized.

Thus, foreseeing the high moral and psychological stress of the paratroopers in the exercise, which we already discussed, the communists in the sub-unit took a number of measures beforehand with the troops of the various years of service and specialties. They did not hide from the soldiers the specific difficulty and even the danger of jumping in a complex weather and tactical situation. On the contrary, experienced officer-specialists discussed instructive moments from their own activities. Masters in parachute training shared detailed drills and methods of operations under special conditions during a technical conference.

Speaking at party and Komsomol meetings and talking with the troops, activists attempted to convince each of them that now, as never before, one needs to know equipment and weapons. Moral and psychological stability depend upon firm knowledge and skills.

Know-how in organization of party-political work in the company was discussed at an expanded meeting of the unit party committee. The members of the party committee, as well as the commanders and political workers who were invited to the meeting, reached the opinion that consideration of the psychological factor in indoctrinational and organizational work is an unavoidable condition, the urgency of which is growing. This has been caused by the rapid improvement of the technical means and methods of their combat employment. As an example, complex military vehicles, several models of infantry and other weapons, and improved means for landing them are now in the inventory of the sub-unit commanded by Guards Senior Lieutenant N. Vashkevich. Representatives of dozens of military specialties are found among the soldiers and sergeants. The paratroopers of the past were different.

All of this means that more is required of each individual. This includes demands of a psychological nature. For instance, daily readiness, regardless of the time of day or year or weather conditions, to jump from an aircraft flying during the operation at a speed which 10 years or so ago would have elicited a skeptical smile. But today, that is the norm. But, a person masters it, accustoms himself to the requirements of the equipment. And not only in the air. Having landed, the paratroopers immediately go into battle, as a rule against a superior-sized well-equipped enemy force. They are required to drive combat vehicles at high speeds over unfamiliar terrain. In spite of all this, they must employ their fire power to the maximum extent possible to destroy targets at maximum ranges with the first launches or rounds, expending the least possible number of rounds, since the enemy in his rear area does not maintain stockpiles of ammunition for our paratroopers. And, as is known, bravery alone is insufficient.

There has been a rule in the sub-unit for a long time to familiarize newly-arrived troops with the demands placed upon them by service, weapons and equipment, and modern combat. Conversations and demonstrations are used.

Before, the moral and psychological training of a soldier to successfully assimilate weapons and equipment, for all practical purposes, stopped at this point. But, it gradually became clear that these measures alone are obviously insufficient. During the training process, situations cropped up which led to the conclusion that the skills and knowledge acquired by the troops did not equal a readiness to use the weapons and equipment with a high degree of effectiveness, to operate successfully in a complex situation. Realistically encountering complex equipment and the great stresses involved in the process of its employment, some specialists lose confidence in their strengths and capabilities.

These were the facts discussed at the party committee meeting and they forced commanders and party-political workers of the unit to closely examine their approach to indoctrination of personnel.

Take the party-political support for special and technical training of paratroopers. A number of innovations has been introduced into the measures taken by the unit party committee, party bureaus, and propagandists directed towards solution of these problems. For example, the members of the party committee, having carefully studied the special features of the psychological loads placed on various categories of troops in specific circumstances, came to the conclusion that the most effective approach to use with young soldiers training for their first parachute jumps is individual discussions, including covering the history of Soviet parachute technology, its improvements, and its reliability. Prior to group jumps, it is well to conduct thematic Komsomol-youth evenings devoted to friendship and military comradeship. Talks with leading specialists and engineers on technical subjects will be useful during this period. A meeting with those who fought at the front, an exchange of know-how of the excellent specialists, and organization of competition in realistic problems will provide confidence to the troops faced with tactical operations in unfamiliar terrain.

The know-how of the communists in the regiment where Guards Major I. Slipchenko serves as deputy commander for political affairs is very interesting in this regard. The matter involves establishment, thanks to the efforts of the party organization, of regular contests for BMD [airborne combat vehicle], artillery, and other crews. The spirit of competition in these contests, the ability to repeat various operational drills, and to get a feel in a no-stress environment for the capabilities of a vehicle, radio station, instrument, or device makes them useful not only for a growth in the combat mastery of the paratroopers but also does a great deal towards psychological tempering.

Communists are the most authoritative people in our sub-units. They are the ones we are trying to use to the greatest extent possible in work directed towards development of the psychological stability of the troops. This is accomplished, in particular, by: being the first to jump and to do the new drill at the controls of the BMD, being those who the soldiers respect most of all, those who they trust implicitly.

Here is one example. The assignment was execution of a firing exercise at maximum range for the weapon. Some soldiers were doubtful. During the preparatory exercises, they experienced extraordinary stress and made serious errors. A party group meeting decided that Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Krasil'nikov would conduct a demonstration firing. The officer coped with the task in a notable manner.

One could provide numerous examples showing that the psychological training of the troops called upon to assimilate modern technical and combat means can be very successful. We know that this requires not only specific efforts, but a search for the most effective forms and methods of party-political work. However, the basic approach remains personal contacts of commanders, political workers, and party activists with the troops, their sincere word, and a practical example. Here, it is important that every organizer of individual work with people, every indoctrinator himself participate in jumps, learn first hand the difficulties encountered in the troops' training battle, how these are overcome.

In the unit we are discussing, all commanders and party-political workers are experienced military specialists. Nonetheless, it cannot be said that all problems linked with improving the combat and methodological mastery of officers who are indoctrinating paratroopers have been solved. On the contrary, during the period when the party aktiv and commanders are trained, serious attention is placed on special questions of pedagogy and psychology linked with the training and indoctrination of troops operating in a varied tactical situation, on the ground and in the air, in conventional and specific conditions. This question will be more fully addressed in the fund of lectures and methodological works now being updated. The corresponding corrections have already been made to long-term integrated plans for ideological-indoctrinational work and the capabilities from the point of view of the basic library sources and technical means of propaganda are under study.

In a word, there is a lot of work to be done but there are grounds upon which to assume that there will be substantial results. The efforts of commanders, political workers, and party organizations have been enlisted to facilitate the troops successfully assimilating the weapons and equipment entrusted to them and complete fulfillment of the high socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October.

7869

CSO: 1801

## COMMANDER'S ROLE AS A PARTY MEMBER DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 77 p 1

[Editorial: "The Commander and the Party Organization"]

[Text] The entire heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces, which were given birth to by Great October, and their glorious victories are indivisibly linked with the activities of the Communist Party. Its leadership of the Armed Forces is a decisive condition of their might and invincibility. The party is doing everything to see that our army and navy have all the necessary means for accomplishment of their responsible mission -- to be the guardian of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the bulwark of universal peace.

The principle of one-man command is the most important organizational principle of construction of the Armed Forces. One-man command in the army and navy is built and developed on a party basis. Every commander, regardless of the post he occupies, brings the party policy to fruition, unswervingly adheres to the Leninist principles of troop management, combat training and political indoctrination of the troops, always and in every way starts from the interests of the Soviet government, and relies in his activities on the party and Komsomol organizations. Many years of experience show that, in those instances where a commander works in close contact with the party organization and relies on the activeness, support, and assistance of communists, you find success in training, discipline, and in all service. Based on the results of the last training year, the PVO [air defense] SAM regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Dobrokhotoy was designated as excellent. The commander continually maintains business-like contact with the secretary of the party committee and guides him towards solution of specific problems of indoctrinating people, maintaining the combat equipment in continual readiness, and strengthening firm procedures laid down by regulations. In turn, the secretary of the party committee regularly informs the commander about the activities of the communists, about the moods and requests of the personnel. Himself a member of the party committee, Lieutenant Colonel V. Dobrokhotoy serves for the communists as a model in fulfillment of party and service duties, provides an example of social activeness, organically combining a commander's concern with party obligations.

There are many such commanders in the army and navy. Along with political workers and party activists, they do a great deal of political, organizational, and indoctrinational work among the troops.

Many communist-commanders were selected to membership in party bureaus and party committees at the reports and elections of party organs held at the end of last year. This circumstance allows them to more actively participate in party life, more successfully mobilize communists and all the troops for qualitative and efficient accomplishment of the tasks of the 1977 training year and the pledges in the competition for a fitting reception for the 60th anniversary of Great October, in the struggle to become the leading unit [soyedineniye] in the Armed Forces, successful assimilation of modern weapons and military equipment, and improvement in the vigilance and combat readiness of units [chasti] and ships.

Actively participating in party work, communist-leaders are themselves ideologically tempered, they acquire organizational know-how, and improve their skills in indoctrination of the defenders of the Motherland. Our party always places the closest attention on the ability of leaders to work with people. "In the activities of our leadership cadres," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, "the most important place is occupied by organization and indoctrination of people. Even if the leader is given the rights of one-man rule, he all the same cannot rely only on the force of an order."

What does it mean for the commander, for one-man rule, to rely upon the party organization, to control its activities? It primarily means to inform all communists of the tasks confronting the military collective, of the positive sides and the shortcomings in military and political training, in the discipline and service of the troops. To orient the party organization on which questions they need to concentrate their attention at a given time. This means to continually counsel with the secretaries and members of party bureaus and party committees on the most important problems in the life of the sub-unit, unit, and ship, to take into consideration in their work the advice and recommendations of communists, to serve as a model in fulfillment of party assignments. In every possible way, to assist the party organization in the conduct of its measures designed to raise the essence of the political, military, and moral indoctrination of servicemen, to mobilize personnel to solve the problems of military and political training with high quality, to completely fulfill socialist pledges.

It is rare, but one encounters commanders who are weakly linked with party organizations, who unskillfully use their influence for solution of training and indoctrinational problems, who try to influence the party collective using the administrative approach, who violate the principle of collectivity of party leadership, hindering thereby the development of initiative on the part of communists. Such instances cannot be tolerated. The experienced, skilled commander always actively enters into the life of the party organization. He does not forget to invite the secretary to operational conferences, without fail confers with him prior to compilation of the long-range or

monthly work plan, takes a business-like hand in bureau or party committee meetings, and accedes to requests to speak at meetings.

Political organs are called upon to continually teach commanders the ins and outs of party-political work. Those who give daily attention to this important problem are conducting themselves properly. It is necessary to summarize and disseminate the know-how of the best commanders who skillfully use the inexhaustible creative potential of party organizations.

The duty of political organs and party organizations is to concern themselves in every possible way with strengthening one-man rule, to support the exactingness of commanders, to concern themselves with their authority, to assist them to expand their political and military outlook, to acquire know-how, to improve their moral qualities. They are charged with assisting commanders in taking timely measures to eliminate deficiencies in the organization of the training process and troop service, in struggling against violations of military discipline, in irreconcilably handling all the facts of deviations from the requirements of military ethics and norms of communist morality.

Relying on party organizations, skillfully directing their activities towards indoctrinating personnel in the spirit of limitless dedication to their socialist Motherland, towards the struggle to maintain the firm procedures laid down by regulations, towards assimilation of weapons and military equipment, the command cadres of the army and navy will as always insure successful fulfillment of the tasks involving strengthening the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

7869

CSO: 1801

## TANK COMMAND SCHOOL COMBAT TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 77 p 1

[Article by Maj A. Usatov, teacher in the tactics department at the Omsk Higher Tank Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union P. K. Koshevoy: "The Components of Combat Activeness"]

[Text] Conventional tactical exercises with students were underway. The next in the sequence of training problems was movement of the tank platoon to the attack line. I looked over the formation:

"Who will act as commander?"

Junior Sergeant Yu. Onishchenko immediately raised his hand. Students N. Pechnikov and V. Loy indicated a desire to test their strength. I, as the teacher, am always pleased with their activeness in exercises. But why do the others avert their eyes? Perhaps because their level of training is insufficient for them to cope with the task? I would not say so. The students possess approximately equal knowledge. But, nonetheless, several of them try to keep to the side. Well, a platoon commander has to be selected...

"Chalkov!", I say.

At first, everything went well. But, then it came time, on the spot, to define the mission to each crew, to point out the direction and objective of the attack. Here is where P. Chalkov stumbled: he spoke incoherently, with long, completely inadmissible pauses. In a word, no precise battle management resulted.

What was the reason for this? Why do some students, like Chalkov, stumble when required to put their acquired knowledge into practice? How do you explain that, finding themselves in equal circumstances, some relatively rapidly acquire the ability to confidently, with initiative, act in a complex tactical situation while, with others, the process of "ripening" as a commander is dragged out? I think that I am correct in saying that a great deal depends upon activeness at exercises and in training sessions, on the student's desire to personally execute this or that task assigned by the teacher.



Practice shows that the activeness of a student is not only determined by the nature of his character. A great deal depends upon the methodological mastery of the teacher, his ability to "rouse" his wards. No triteness is tolerated here. Prior to taking any sort of measures, it is necessary to explain why a person remains silent, what it is that keeps him from working with initiative, with a touch of inspiration.

The following case comes to mind. The voice of V. Ustimenko had not been heard for a long time at the field exercises. And, it was not because tactics were his difficult subject. The knowledge was there but he felt paralyzed in front of a formation of his comrades. How does one assist a young person to overcome this unique psychological barrier?

Once, and this was during the first year, a teacher recommended that Ustimenko very carefully study one of the problems from an upcoming exercise -- assignment of the mission to a crew on the offensive. It goes without saying that the teacher's advice was not ignored. The next day, when the platoon went into the field, it was Ustimenko who played the role of commander. And, he assigned the mission to the crew confidently and tactically correctly. The director of training praised the student publically and cited him as an example. After that event, the student's confidence noticeably increased.

Discussing the activeness of students at exercises, one should keep in mind that any student desiring to join the ranks of the "activists" will diligently prepare himself to answer questions or for practical actions required in any one of the sections of the theme being studied. He is on pins and needles until the teacher asks his "personal" question. Then he immediately raises his hand.

Unfortunately, it is not always immediately that a teacher, especially a young one, picks up on such false activeness. And this does a great deal of harm. Moreover, it significantly restricts the range of knowledge acquired by a student. He gradually becomes accustomed to fudging, to take the easiest path. This is a quality that is incompatible with the activities of an officer. What do we do to counteract similar "activeness"?

I recall once that our concern at one exercise dealing with the operations of a tank platoon on the offensive involved estimation of the situation. Student V. Rozhkov was the first to express a desire to speak. I almost called on him. But, at the last instant, I recalled that the same Rozhkov had answered this question at a recent seminar.

"You will get the floor a bit later," I said. I immediately noted that a tinge of discomfort crossed his face.

I called his name several minutes later when we had shifted to another section of the theme. My assumptions were confirmed. Rozhkov's answer could only be judged as satisfactory. He came up to me the following day.

"Comrade Major, I wish to upgrade my 3. When can I do so?"

"When you know all of the material well," I answered.

As training progressed, there were no repeats of this incident by Rozhkov. The lesson, as they say, did some good.

I am deeply convinced that a high degree of activeness on the part of students can only be achieved through the joint efforts of all teachers. The key to success is integrated requirements, an integrated methodological key, and a continual exchange of opinions.

For that reason, in our department, the problems of raising the activeness of students at exercises are always under the scrutiny of the command and of the party organization.

For example, Major S. Lisin and Captain E. Smirnov spoke at one of our methodological meetings. They made a number of interesting proposals directed towards formation of an atmosphere of creativity and maintenance of high activeness on the part of students.

We began to "link" the field exercises of several years. Before, for example, first-year students studied during the same hours and their senior comrades studied at other times. Now, these exercises are combined as far as time is concerned. This makes it possible to plan opposed force operations. Captain Smirnov, for instance, develops with the students the theme "Tank Platoon on the Offensive", and Major Lisin during the same time period works on the exercise "Tank On the Defensive". Thus, the "enemy" is right there. Interest in the exercises and, along with that, the creative activeness of the students increase a great deal.

Many analogous examples could be cited. But, the key point is not their quantity. It is important that teachers in military schools, as well as officers organizing and conducting exercises and training sessions with their troops in the units always remember that the activeness of students is an important factor which facilitates acquisition of deep knowledge and firm practical skills.

7869

CSO: 1801

## AIR DEFENSE FIGHTER-INTERCEPTOR COMBAT TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Col A. Pimenko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Commander of an Aviation Regiment"]

[Text] The radar equipment at the command post [KP] tenaciously "watched" the heavens, lighting up a multitude of blips on the screens. Echeloned in altitude, "enemy" aircraft come from a variety of directions. Guards Lieutenant Colonel E. Shubin, regimental commander, quickly estimated the situation and gave orders to scramble fighters.

Leader of a pair, Guards Captain A. Vishnevskiy took off to intercept target "2-17". Right behind them came another pair of fighters. Reports on the targets came in one after another. It is becoming crowded in the air. The "enemy" aircraft strived to penetrate to the objective. They had earlier computed the routes and envisaged counter-fighter maneuvers. All of this was a mission with many unknowns for the interceptors. And the commander has to forecast the "enemy" maneuver and, in accordance with the situation, make a decision as to the battle. Time is very short. Suddenly, there came the report:

"Target '2-17' has disappeared," the calm voice of the GCI controller says (the commander does not tolerate nervousness in the KP), but a sense of concern is felt.

It is unexpected for the "controller" to say that. But, an "enemy" aircraft cannot simply disappear. Clearly, it used some sort of cleverly thought out maneuver. There is only an instant during which to ponder. Guards Lieutenant Colonel Shubin orders: "Continue to search..." and called out an altitude. Several seconds later came the report:

"I see the target!". There is now a note of surprise in the voice: how did the commander quickly and accurately guess what the "enemy" would do?

The situation again changed: the pair of fighters led by Guards Captain Vishnevskiy turned out to be far away from the target which is "supersonic".

Maneuver to overtake? Risky: the fighter might not succeed in intercepting the "enemy" at the assigned line. The pair led by Guards Major Ye. Belopakhov at that moment is closer to the target. The commander ordered him to make the strike. He sent the first pair to the zone.

At that moment, the "enemy" employed ECM. When they succeeded in tuning off the ECM, another target moved away at considerable range. Who can more advantageously attack it? Not far away was the pair led by Guards Major Belopakhov but it had just received the order to intercept target "2-17". Again the GCI controller was amazed by the simplicity and advisability of the commander's idea, when the latter decided to split the pair. Shubin is well familiar with skills of the wingman: Guards Captain O. Krakhotin is a sniper pilot, and there is no doubt that he will cope with the mission. That is how it turned out: they soon reported to the commander that Belopakhov and Krakhotin successfully attacked both targets and destroyed them with missiles.

There were many such episodes in the flying training exercises. Regardless of how clever the "enemy" was, he did not succeed in reaching the objective. The fighters fought duels throughout the entire enormous airspace, from absolute minimum altitudes up to the stratosphere. Guards Lieutenant Colonel Shubin was satisfied with the results of the tense intercepts. He and his subordinates had gone through a veritable battle checkout with a well-trained, well-equipped "enemy". They attacked boldly and decisively, imposing their will in battle, and never once lost the initiative.

The maturity of a commander. This, certainly, and stubborn labor, along with dreams of aspiration. Is this not the story of Shubin's life? As a youth, he read with rapture about the renowned military pilot, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Amet-khan' Sultan, about his legendary duels with fascist aces. How could he know then that the years would pass and he himself, Pilot First Class Shubin, would fight airborne missile battles. Then, as a kid, he dreamed when he was alone to actually be able to see an aircraft first-hand. Somehow, he succeeded in getting to an aeroclub airfield. He succeeded: a technician let him sit in the cockpit of a plane. Eduard's head spun looking at the maze of instruments, the phosphorescent needles. You have to know all that? He sat there engrossed until someone's voice rattled above him:

"What is this, you want to fly?!"

He looked -- a broad-shouldered pilot in a torn leather jacket was knitting his brows, and there were warm sparks in his eyes.

"You bet!", the young kid answered, boldly.

"Good, strive for it and you will be a pilot!", jokingly assured the pilot but, as events showed, he forecast Shubin's fate for him.

Upon completion of secondary school, Eduard became a student in a military school for pilots. Then came service in a regiment. The young pilot smoothed out his wings in flights and matured as a combat aviator. Here, in his home collective, he grew from a line pilot to deputy commander of the unit [chast'].

They sent him to study at the academy. Successfully completing the academy, he again returned to his own regiment. Eduard Alekseyevich considers himself fortunate: he was able to serve for a long time under such an experienced regimental commander as Colonel Vladlen Gavrilovich Radkevich, a resolute, energetic, decisive man. He tried to inculcate these qualities in his subordinates. He loved to say that it was always more difficult in the air for the narrow-minded, they had less chance for victory in the air than did a fighter pilot who had initiative.

The commander, the older comrade, was a wise mentor. He taught Eduard Shubin a lot. Even though he has now commanded the regiment for 2 years, he remembers Radkevich's lessons well. True, he did not employ all the previous experience unconditionally, but introduced his own corrections thereto. Based on the results of the past training year, the regiment has been rated as excellent.

"Do you know what saves Shubin?" Lieutenant General V. Barmin, Commander of Aviation in the Northern Group of Forces, said in a conversation. "He is able to look ahead. It is hard to hope for success now without that."

For example, take the plan for flying training for the training period. How does one envision the detailed organization of the training process, its rhythm and intensity? There is no way to "input" weather in the plan. And, it happened that, preliminarily, a certain number of hours of flying under complex weather conditions were allocated. But, such conditions did not occur. Or, for example, they hoped to "upgrade" the class ratings of the aviators but there was only high cloudiness or none whatsoever and the visibility was "a million and a million". What do you do? They had to shift the flights and replace them with other types of training.

Being commander of the Guards aviation regiment now, Eduard Alekseyevich decided to discuss this problem with his deputies and experienced instructors. They were surprised: "It was always like this". Shubin told everyone to think! He himself revealed a table prepared at his order by the staff which showed the weather data by months for the past 10 years. Diligently, they jointly analyzed the patterns in the weather changes. This aided in forecasting fulfillment of the flying plan with a great deal of certainty.

The results of the flying shifts carried out exceeded the data: for the first time, during the period of the unstable weather, all squadrons fulfilled the plan. By order of the group's commander for aviation, the "Shubin" planning method has been introduced everywhere.

Eduard Alekseyevich also approaches leadership of socialist competition with an eye to the future. In it he sees a stimulus for improving both combat mastery and the moral growth of the people. Friendship, cohesion, the desire to aid a comrade -- these and other norms of ethics have firmly entered the life of the troops, have become the components in the struggle for attainment of model procedures laid down by regulations and efficient solution of combat training problems.

The commander gives constant attention to maintenance of a healthy moral microclimate within the collective. Active work is underway in the unit to strengthen the combat coordination of each flying pair. In this, Shubin rightfully sees an important reserve both to raise flying skills and cohesion in the collective. And, to this end there appears the party concern both for flying coordination between lead and two and for their ideological tempering and strong military friendship in everyday affairs.

Prior to solving any problem, the regimental commander invariably counsels with his deputy for political affairs, Lieutenant Colonel A. Chernogorov. Their offices are across from one another. And, Shubin often just walks across the hall and visits his political deputy. Having said hello, he sits down and runs his hand through his dark auburn hair. "We need to chat, Anatoliy Georgevich". The latter already knows that some problem is troubling the commander. The secretary of the party committee needs to be invited over and they discuss the problem jointly. Often, the topics of such conversations then wind up on the agenda of the party committee meeting and, at times, the meeting of communists.

Eduard Alekseyevich solves every problem from party positions. To himself give a lecture or a report to the troops is considered no less important than, for example, conducting a service conference. The commander fully and in a detailed manner explains the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress to his subordinates. He was a delegate to the congress.

... Leaving his office on Saturday evening, Eduard Alekseyevich carried a pile of military journals containing white placemarks. Tomorrow, he has to look through them and take some notes.

That evening, he received a phone call in his apartment from the commander of a Polish Forces aviation regiment. He passed on the news that young pilot replacements had arrived and invited Shubin to a ceremony to mark the occasion. Comradely friendly relations between the officers and all personnel of these units are a long-standing tradition. Of course, Shubin could not refuse the invitation from his Polish comrades.

Eduard Alekseyevich left for the visit in a good mood. He had a few things to recount to his comrades in arms. The Guards aviators had made a good start in the competition for a fitting reception for the 60th anniversary of Great October. Equalling their communist-commander, his subordinates will irreproachably preserve the combat formation, will confidently continue in a climb.

7869

CSO: 1801

## NAVAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REPORTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12, 13, 15 Feb 77

[Article by Capt 1st Rank G. Savichev, special correspondent: In a Large Sea]

[12 Feb 77, p 2]

[Text] Year\$and Miles

Day was breaking. The east was already reddening with a new dawn when the large antisubmarine vessel Skoryy approached the entrance to the Bosphorus. The dark, precipitous coast towered above it like a blank wall in which, it seemed, there was no opening whatsoever. However, there were two lighthouses--Anadolu and Rumeli--standing like silent sphinxes that marked the beginning of the Bosphorus, that broad waterway leading from the Black Sea to other seas, other continents, and other countries.

In the strait itself there was a countless multitude of small fishing boats. When they caught sight of the Soviet warship, the fishermen smiled and waved their hands in greeting. Some of them picked large fish up from the bottoms of their boats and, raising them over their heads, showed them to us. They were apparently celebrating a good catch and were trying to share their happiness with the Soviet sailors, as if with their own friends.

To be sure, our sailors and these toilers of the sea are friends! The following example is proof of this.

A ship commanded by Captain 3d Rank L. Balyukov was sailing in the eastern Mediterranean. The time was 1545 hours, Moscow time. Suddenly the signalman on watch spotted a fishing boat. In all probability it was in trouble, because the people on board were trying to attract attention to themselves by waving objects of different colors.

The boat was Turkish. The captain explained that it was the fishing boat Fort, out of Iskenderun. Ten days ago its engine had stopped, and since then it had been at the mercy of the Mediterranean. The water and food had been finished days ago.

The victims were immediately given first aid. They were fed and given something to drink. The refrigerator ship Buzuluk, which was in

the vicinity, took the fishing boat in tow. Its mechanics tried to repair the engine, while the fishermen were accommodated on the refrigerator ship. They were given a cabin where they could rest.

The engine was soon repaired. The fishermen were given food and water and the crew's wishes for happy sailing. Their grateful thanks rang in the ears of the Soviet sailors for quite a long time.

The great antisubmarine vessel Skoryy passed through the Black Sea straits. Behind its stern lay one of the most difficult sections of the voyage. And, hearing the captain's confident orders and watching the precise work being done on the bridge and the whole crew's well trained actions, I could not help but think how the skills and mastery of our Soviet sailors had improved in recent years. The "school" of long voyages that they had completed -- in particular, those in the Mediterranean Sea -- had a great deal to do with this improvement.

The commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, who had spent a considerable amount of time trying to improve the sailing conditions in this area, is a man who is given to analysis and generalization and has the following to say about the situation:

"To tell the truth, on long cruises our sailors are actually attending an excellent school for combat and naval training. We have learned to sail great distances and to carry out combined operations, while also learning about our ships' sailing capabilities. The problems of combat training organization and techniques during a protracted absence from base have been solved. Tactical assignments of the utmost complexity are now carried out correctly and efficiently."

Things were particularly lively on the flag ship. Boats, launches, and other floating craft approached the accommodation ladder from time to time. This was for an analysis of the exercise that had been held on one of the ships the night before, and the participants included the captains of the other ships and their deputies for political affairs.

Those who had taken part in the exercise were filled with impressions and more or less still showed the strain they had been under in recent days. This was understandable, since the weather during the exercise had been unusually bad. It seemed like an extremely strong north wind had been trying to turn the Mediterranean inside out.

The content of the exercise was also quite serious. Charts, plans, diagrams, and graphs that had been spread out in the wardroom persuasively documented this fact.

The analysis was as serious and thorough as the exercise itself. After hearing the captain's report, the director of the exercise paid particular attention to inadequacies. He cited recent achievements in



the area of combat training and did not fail to dwell on the experience gained during the Great Patriotic War.

What else do I remember with particular emphasis from this meeting and from my sojourn with these common sailors? I think it is that the life of the crews on board ships sailing in the Mediterranean is imbued with a spirit of independence to a considerable extent.

During one of the group exercises, Senior Lieutenant M. Karpov was asked the following question: "The ship is anchored. You are the watch officer. Suddenly a strong wind begins to blow. What do you do?"

Under normal conditions the watch officer must inform the captain of the situation and institute a number of measures aimed at insuring the ship's safety. Here he must act somewhat differently. He must take immediate action to safeguard the ship and only after this is done can he report the situation.

Insignificant changes, it might seem, but there are so many of them. They teach officers independence and heighten their feeling of responsibility.

"Act decisively, correctly, and independently." This, it seems to me, is the motto of the Mediterranean Squadron's sailors.

By teaching independence, such situations have a direct effect on the molding of the sailors, and in particular on the molding of young officers. Their road to maturity becomes much shorter. Captain 3d Rank M. Kulak took his first "steps" as an officer in the Mediterranean. There he came to understand all the subtleties of the sailor's profession. There his skills and sense of duty improved, and they did so at an accelerated rate.

Six years after he had finished school, M. Kulak was already in command of a destroyer. Then he became the captain of the large anti-submarine ship Soobrazitel'nyy. And now, in his 33d year, he is the executive officer of the antisubmarine cruiser Leningrad, one of the largest ships in the Soviet Navy.

Naturally, combat training, the improvement of skills, and the inculcation of independence do not always proceed smoothly, and mistakes are made. Here is an example that was subjected to a careful analysis. One of the watch officers mistook a shark's fin for a submarine periscope. Dissecting this episode, the admiral said that there is nothing shameful in such a mistake. It would have been much worse if an actual periscope had been identified as a shark's fin. However, he emphasized, the conditions under which ships find themselves in the Mediterranean Sea -- as nowhere else -- do not tolerate amateurishness and require specific knowledge and painstaking calculations.

Yes, independent actions, specific knowledge, careful analysis, and skilled calculations are all characteristic traits of sailors. However, this description would be far from complete if we did not add to it the major and basic moral qualities that are present in the highest degree in the seamen, petty officers, and officers who are found in the Mediterranean area. They include a high degree of responsibility, great patriotism, and limitless devotion to their Fatherland.

Socialist competition plays an especially large role here. Its animated, strong pulse is felt with particular force. Here, results are reviewed more frequently and evaluation criteria are defined more specifically and visibly.

For instance, in order to receive an excellent rating, it is necessary not only to do a good job on whatever comes into one's area of responsibility, but to overachieve and exhibit a creative approach and considerable sharpness.

This requirement applies to both the individual sailor and the ship's crew as a whole. I had occasion to witness how carefully all of the facts and all of the "pros" and "cons" were discussed and weighed when determining ships' ratings. A great many factors were taken into consideration: how the captain handled himself from a tactical viewpoint, how economically fuel was consumed, with what degree of reliability the communications ratings stood their watches. The crews who had made special and exceptional achievements received excellent ratings.

On the ships in the Mediterranean Sea, competition for a worthy reception to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution is now extensively developed. It inspired the sailors to new efforts and instilled new energy in them. And they, under truly difficult sailing conditions, are exhibiting their high levels of skill and manhood.

One of the salvage ships was ordered to repair some mooring gear immediately. Under normal conditions this is not a very complicated operation, but it does take time. Then some bad weather sprang up, and it was obvious that it would soon grow into a storm. It was necessary to speed up the work. So here, in the wind and rain and surrounded by high seas, the salvage ship's crew worked under great pressure. The particular repair operation that they were doing normally takes several days, but these sailors, using some innovative gear, finished the job in 7 hours.

There are hundreds of examples and episodes similar to the ones I have mentioned. They fall into different categories and involve different degrees of complexity. Also, different people are seen in these examples. They include those who carry out equipment repairs during a storm, those who lead their ships into rocket attacks, and those who

search for submarines or guide squadrons of ships through dangerous navigation areas. Day after day, week after week, month after month, this is the way the years pass while cruising in the Mediterranean. The number of miles measured by the warships' logs grows and grows. And both the years and the miles are a great school for improving combat skills and attaining naval maturity.

[13 Feb 77, p 2]

[Text] Warrent Officer Watch

The ships are at anchor in the roadstead. From long jackstuffs on the bows of the larger ships there fly the red jacks that are known as fortress flags. There are signal balls on the bows of the auxiliary ships. Both the flags and the balls indicate that these ships and vessels are anchored.

The roadstead is an anchoring place. Here, in the Mediterranean Sea, it serves as a base where ships can gather after a difficult voyage, carry out preventive maintenance, and make whatever repairs are needed. All sailors know, however, that even the most comfortable roadstead can never replace their home base, and I doubt that anyone in the roadstead can guarantee complete calm for either the ships or the people. This is one of the main difficulties of sailing in the Mediterranean.

At any rate, here we are. A squally northeast wind blew up a little while ago. The anchor chains started creaking and all the ships, as if on command, turned their stems to the wind, which was now raising waves. It was clear that it was dangerous to remain in the roadstead.

The captain of the Skoryy decided to weigh anchor. Although the storm was only gathering strength, weighing anchor required outstanding capabilities on the parts of both the captain and the forecastle crew, where Warrant Officer (Michman) Shalimov, the strong and thick-set chief boatswain's mate, towered above all the rest of the sailors.

What does it mean to weigh anchor in a strong wind? It must be done inch by inch, link by link, hauling in the anchor chain with the capstan and overcoming the wind pressure, so as to pull the ship up to the anchor. Only when the ship is above the anchor can the latter be torn from the bottom.

Experienced captains perform this maneuver mechanically. However, it must be done with a watchmaker's accuracy: forget something and the cast iron anchor chain is wound around the screws or, if it drags, breaks with a ringing sound, like a guitar string.

Most warrant officers are distinguished not only by their thorough knowledge of their equipment and the masterful use of it, but also by the depths of their Party spirit and their political correctness. Quite often the warrant officers are leaders of socialist competition, foremost in combat and political training, and active public-spirited people.

Warrant Officer V. Kucheryavyy is the secretary of the party organization on one of the ships. He is an experienced deep-sea diver. He was the first member of the Soviet Navy to descend to the maximum depth in an escape bell. He is noted for his political literacy and his thorough understanding of problems relating to our party's internal and external affairs.

It is obviously no accident that warrant officers are referred to as our Navy's backbone. However, they merit this high qualification only when they continue to improve their knowledge and skills and raise them to the level of our modern requirements.

There in the Mediterranean, this question receives a great deal of attention. Multifaceted and painstaking work is done with the warrant officers. During exercises they expand their special and political knowledge. They regularly participate in seminars, meetings, assemblies, and theoretical conferences. They are actively engaged in the public life on board their ships.

This entire complex of measures, together with well thought-out individual work and concern for them, is undoubtedly having a favorable effect on enlarging the role and increasing the value of warrant officers. However, it would be incorrect to assume that there are no problems in this area and that all warrant officers are fulfilling their high destiny.

Unfortunately, among the warrant officers there are still people who got into the Navy accidentally and who have neither a vocation nor a desire to serve on ships. They are isolated individuals, however. For the most part, the corps of warrant officers reliably supports the captains and political workers, and the watch that this corps stands in the Mediterranean is a reliable one!

[15 Feb 77, p 2]

[Text] Ships and People

The helicopter jumped off the upper deck like a ping-pong ball from a table. Another instant and it was already high above the ships. Even from above, they are both powerful and beautiful.

Someone has said that the more beautiful an instrument, mechanism, airplane, or ship is, the better its functional properties. It seems to me that as far as the warships of the Soviet Navy are concerned, this statement is in complete correspondence with reality.

In such moments, the chief boatswain's mate is the captain's irreplaceable assistant! He controls the capstan's operation and informs the captain as to the anchor chain's position. The success of this maneuver depends largely on synchronized communication between the captain and the chief boatswain's mate. On the Skoryy, these two people acted as a flawless unit.

Some time later, I met Shalimov below decks. He had just left the forecastle and was still radiating the bracing, salty coolness. We talked for awhile. I learned that during the war years, Mikhail Vasil'yevich volunteered to leave the destroyer Sposobnyy for the land forces. He fought at Sevastopol', Petrozavodsk, and Moscow, among other places.

Nevertheless, it was apparent that the sea was his destiny. He again found himself on board a destroyer. It was a different one, however. The Karl Libknekht, in the Northern Fleet. Shalimov was assigned to the depth charge team, and he became one of the leaders during attacks on submarines.

The Karl Libknekht acted as a convoy escort, and it frequently engaged enemy submarines. Shalimov recalled one of these engagements.

"Then we sailed into the open sea," related Mikhail Vasil'yevich, "and immediately the 'asdic' -- as the acoustic equipment was referred to -- began to probe the depths, groping for any submarines that might be there. And, of course, we found one. Without even thinking -- to the attack! The first series of depth charges hadn't even gone off yet before we started reloading the throwers. We were definitely exceeding our "norms." The sea was boiling all around us. The explosions forced the submarine to the surface in front of our very eyes. It even 'stood on its nose.' Later, many of the sailors received decorations and medals. I got the Order of the Red Star."

After the war Mikhail Vasil'yevich sailed in the Baltic and on the Black Sea. He visited both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Where had he not been!

I said to him:

"I heard that on the Skoryy there will soon be a warrant officer in the rocket gunnery section with the same name as yours."

"Well, it's a little more than that," answered Mikhail Vasil'yevich, "because he's my son. His name is Renat. As soon as he finishes warrant officer school, he will join us."

I think that the birth of warrant officer dynasties, plus the fact that the ranks of warrant officers are actively growing and being replenished with young men, is a direct result of the enlarged role

of the warrant officer. A new generation of sailors, enriched with the experience of past years but formed by a different process, is stepping forward to take the warrant officer watch.

Mikhail Vasil'yevich has a 7th grade education, while his son will have completed 10 years and a secondary technical school. Along with the special disciplines in warrant officer school, he has studied higher mathematics, electrical engineering, automation, theoretical mechanics, strength of materials, drawing, and a number of other subjects.

By itself, however, theoretical training that has not been reinforced by practical experience is not worth all that much.

If we sometimes call warrant officers the preservers of priceless experience, this statement applies primarily to those of them who attended the difficult school of long-range cruises.

I met Warrant Officer P. Drozdov at his action station. Training exercises were under way. It was dark in the compartment, with only the dials and screens of the displays to provide light.

Drozdov is a missile man. He has already been in the Mediterranean five times. During missile firing, he does not play the least important role. Both the rapidity with which target indications are given and the reliability of the target tracking operations depend largely on the team that he commands.

"When I first sat in the range officer's seat," the warrant officer recalled, "my hands shook. After the first long cruise in the Mediterranean, I returned a different man. I had learned to be calm and have confidence in myself."

And after this first voyage in the Mediterranean, the ship on which Drozdov serves took part in the competition firing for the championship of the Soviet Navy. The finale of this firing was the precise destruction of a target and a prize awarded by the Navy's commander-in-chief.

Now, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, Drozdov's subordinates have taken new and increased obligations upon themselves. And, seeing how accurately and harmoniously the training exercises are going, how the sailors are working, and with what diligence they are carrying out their work, I was sure that they would fulfill these obligations successfully.

One of the most difficult duties that warrant officers must perform is that of chief boatswain's mate on a submarine. During complicated maneuvers, the chief boatswain's mate is stationed on the hydroplanes. There is no way that an error by him under these circumstances will go unnoticed.

The situation was such that I had to visit all kinds of ships. One day I found myself on a submarine, where I met Warrant Officer A. Kovyazo, the chief boatswain's mate. His skill is said to be unmatched. His immediate superior, the commander of the navigation section, describes Kovyazo as follows: "I have never seen anyone better than Kovyazo on the hydroplanes. Take, for example, the operation of bringing the boat up to periscope depth. In this case, a chief boatswain's mate's skill shows when bringing the boat up through the so-called dangerous depths. He does this rapidly, then brings the boat to a dead stop right at periscope depth. Kovyazo performs this maneuver brilliantly."

Kovyazo himself jokes: "I went to the university in the Mediterranean." It was not all that easy, either.

An example of the difficulties he encountered and overcame took place in 1973. The submarine was sailing on the surface. A hurricane was raging. From time to time the boat was covered by waves.

All of a sudden, a particularly high wave rolled over the submarine. The chief boatswain's mate crashed down like a log, with his legs swept from underneath him.

He regained consciousness in the control room. Over him hung the captain's disturbed face: "How do you feel?"

"I'm okay," answered Kovyazo, wiping the blood from his lacerated lips. "I'm ready to continue my watch."

Yes, the experience preserved by the warrant officers is truly priceless, but it is a hundred times more valuable when it becomes the property of other sailors.

Very careful preparations were made for the new training year on all ships. The year itself is a special one -- the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

I was able to see the resourcefulness and care that went into the preparation of, for example, the visual aids. The sonar operators on one of the ships, who worked under the command of Warrant Officer N. Grankov, remained in my memory. Grankov himself is a master of military affairs. He is a thoroughly erudite man with flawless knowledge of his equipment and the proper ways to use it. His judgments when searching for underwater targets and classifying contacts strike deeply and are well founded.

It is obviously not an accident that all of Grankov's subordinates -- the category specialists and the sonar section as a whole -- are the best in the Order-of-the-Red-Banner Black Sea Fleet.

Our ships are beautiful. Throughout the world they are famed for their refinement or, I might say, elegance of form. At the same time, they are notable for their excellent navigational and combat qualities.

However, people take the ships out onto the seas and oceans. It is people, too, who maintain them in a state of constant combat readiness. People put the machinery and weapons into operation and, in essence, breathe life into the ships.

This is why, when we speak of the beauty of our ships, we can say with complete substantiation that even more beautiful are the people who serve on them -- our Soviet seamen, petty officers, warrant officers, officers, and admirals. They are beautiful in their labor, their selflessness, their spiritual purity, and their devotion to communist ideals.

A political worker who had not even spent a month in the Mediterranean, much less a year, repeatedly said that it is on the open sea, under the difficult testing of long-range cruises, that people undergo an uncompromising test and find out their own worth.

Actually, these people's lives and day-to-day activities are extremely specified in nature. They are away from their relatives and loved ones for long periods of time, and under their feet there is the unsteady instability of a deck instead of solid ground. And what is normal for people living on shore is the exception for sailors. Let us assume that it is an ordinary thing for a city-dweller to go out onto the street from his apartment. For the sailor, after a long voyage the shore is both a holiday and a happy fulfillment of his desires. Another aspect of the sailor's life is the constant preparedness, from minute to minute and sometimes even from second to second, for action. This eternal gathering of the will and the necessity of moving into danger leads to bravery and stability. Is everyone ready for such a life?

Let me say right now that the Soviet sailors have passed the test of long cruises with honor. They are standards of courage. They are also known for their comradeship.

However, it would be incorrect to assume that all of this just sprang up by itself. Considerable and multifaceted political education work is being done on the ships in the Mediterranean Squadron. The entire complex of its various forms and methods has been worked out.

Two political workers. Captain 2d Rank P. Korobkin and Captain 2d Rank G. Kolesnik. Both have been on more than one long-range cruise



and understand all the features and refinements of political education work that is done far from shore.

They view the Communist Party and Komsomol members as the main support of their activities. Relying on the collective and, at the same time, using a particularly individual approach to people, has contributed to their many successes on the pedagogical front.

A petty officer first class who was also an outstanding weightlifter and was known by the entire crew suddenly decided that he was in a class by himself. He had a somewhat scornful attitude toward his comrades. He began to order his juniors around.

Disciplinary action could have been taken against him, but the political worker sensibly decided that if a man is accustomed to general admiration, then his behavior can be influenced just as strongly by general condemnation. So, a Komsomol meeting was called. Completely unexpectedly, the athlete heard the Komsomol members' impartial opinion of him, along with their unanimous decision: to eject him from the Komsomol. A year later, when the petty officer was again admitted into the Komsomol, he was very thankful to his comrades for the lesson.

Another example. A young lieutenant who had just finished school had a pretty good theoretical education but almost no practical experience. In all probability, this was a depressing situation for him. He avoided and was shy in dealing with the collective. After consulting with the captain, the political worker decided to give him a public assignment. This assignment was so that the young man was in the public eye and had a chance to both criticize and listen to criticism. The lieutenant was assigned to edit a satirical wall newspaper. This newspaper became very popular. The officer was around people more and forgot about his inadequacies.

A squadron commander about whom I have already written has had a great deal of experience in educational work on long cruises as well as an exceptionally large amount of experience in sailing the Mediterranean.

"Use all types of personal contacts," he tells his officers. "Physical training, movies, individual activities, sports -- these are all different methods of social intercourse."

Later I found out that this admiral's advice was quite actively used in shipboard life.

I talked with Captain 2d Rank Yu. Mikerov about the subject of education. For 16 straight years, Yuriy Ivanovich has been in command of ships. This means 16 years of great responsibility for ships and equipment. This also means 16 years of even greater responsibility for people.

The Aegean Sea is visible through the porthole, with blue islands floating past one after another.

Mikerov is telling me that a Seaman Belichenko arrived one day on the ship that he is now commanding. His service record was an eloquent witness to his disciplinary problems: it contained lots of punishments of every kind, but not a single complimentary remark.

His first conversation with the seaman made a deep impression on the captain. Belichenko did not express the slightest desire to straighten himself out.

"How could I get to this man?" Mikerov thought. He decided as follows: Belichenko had previously served as a writer and was treated according to the principle that if he did his paperwork on time, he was a fine fellow. Much of the time he was left to his own devices.

"This means giving him more personal attention and helping him more," Yuriy Ivanovich decided, and sent him to the boatswain's party, which was under the command of Warrant Officer A. Katalevskiy, an experienced sailor and thoughtful teacher.

About a month passed before any changes in the seaman's behavior were noticed. However, he still showed no enthusiasm or desire for doing the best job possible on whatever he was assigned to do.

"It is necessary to give this sailor the sort of work to do that will set him on fire, because he really has a pair of 'golden hands,'" Katalevskiy observed one day.

"Maybe we can assign Belichenko to prepare a stand for the competition, on the subject of the struggle for vitality?" proposed the captain.

"That's a responsible matter," agreed the chief boatswain's mate, "but we will be running a risk."

The stand received an excellent rating. It could have held its own in any competition. The captain invited the seaman to his cabin and, having obtained his service record that was filled with complaints, said: "Look here. I am writing your first commendation."

From that time the seaman was a new man. Day after day he became better and better, and comments about his behavior disappeared from the orders of the day.

However, just before his transfer into the reserves, he again approached the captain in his cabin and placed a letter from his mother on the table. It was a terrible thing for a man to receive such a letter.

"Soon you will return home," his mother had written, "and I await that day with disquiet and alarm. I am so tired of having to put up with you. Why can't my suffering be ended?"

"How should I answer that?" the seaman asked resignedly.

Mikerov thought for a little while, and then said: "Tell her that you will return home as a completely different person. And the captain of your ship guarantees this."

A long-range cruise offers a broad scope of possibilities for the formation of a sailor. This is true, of course, only providing that well conceived and purposeful party political work is being done in the collective.

On one of the ships I familiarized myself with the activities of the political worker, Captain 3d Rank V. Nasonov. Among the many specific features of the party and political work he was doing far from his native shores, he picked out the obtaining of information and its dissemination to every man.

On shore we are oversaturated with information of various kinds. At sea, the lack of information is felt quite tangibly. This is why the political worker must have a thoughtful approach to its reception, collection, and dissemination.

Valeriy Yakovlevich carefully studies the programs of the All-Union Radio's transmissions, notes the ones that should certainly be retransmitted over the ship's facilities, and also lists the ones that should be recorded and rebroadcast when it is convenient.

Information from the Navy's Political Administration arrives quite regularly on ships in the Mediterranean. It is read at officer's assemblies, with the most important reports being reprinted and posted in highly visible places.

As far as newspapers are concerned, it is, of course, impossible to obtain them on a daily basis. Although mail arrives quite frequently, it is difficult to read all the newspapers in order. This is where the political worker can be of assistance. After familiarizing himself with the contents of the newspapers, he makes his own recommendations to the officers and subunit propagandists.

On the ships in the Mediterranean, thematic evenings and socio-political lectures are held constantly. Readings from Lenin, theoretical conferences, lectures, and talks are a permanent feature of shipboard life.

Spare time receives a great deal of attention on these cruises. Athletic competitions, evenings for independent creative activities,

and thematic evenings are regular features on every ship. All of this, of course, has an effect on the crew's good morale, the sailors' optimism, and their desire to carry out their combat and political training assignments in the best manner possible.

Yes, a multifaceted and complex life is in full swing on the ships in the Mediterranean Sea. Here combat skills are being learned and all the refinements of naval science are being mastered. Here men are struggling and winning, and here people reach manhood in their struggle against difficulties. Right now, in the year of the Great October Revolution's 60th anniversary, our sailors are full of a special wish to demonstrate their limitless devotion to their Fatherland and the Soviet people.

The great voyage continues.

11746

CSO: 1801

## MOTORIZED INFANTRY BATTALION COMBAT TRAINING EXERCISE DESCRIBED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 77 p 1

[Article by Lt Col V. Kholodul'kin, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent with the Central Group of Forces: "A Commander's Maturity"]

[Text] The BMP [infantry combat vehicle] column is moving along the forest road. I am in the command vehicle with the battalion commander F. Mambitalin. Prior to the exercises, the battalion commander raved about the great capabilities of the BMP and described the strong influence new equipment has on the development of tactics. "For me, each trip to the field," Fatykh Aldyyarovich said, "is a new page, a new step in the study of tactics and technology, their mutual interaction. And, that does not pertain just to me."

Characterizing his subordinate officers, the battalion commander placed first priority on the ability to operate on the battlefield. About Senior Lieutenant M. Koverzhenko, a company commander, he said: "He uses maneuver skillfully, and has a good sense for the spatial scale of battle." Of Senior Lieutenant O. Migulin, he noted a creative approach to organization of the defense, a skillful use of the defensive qualities of the equipment and of the terrain. He referred to Senior Lieutenant V. Cherkesov, a platoon commander, as having initiative, inventiveness, and one able to swiftly react to changes in the situation.

Listening to these short descriptions delivered in a military manner, I thought about the battalion commander himself. What is the essence of his talent as organizer of a battle? A short, high-cheekboned guy with jet-black hair, Lieutenant Colonel Mambitalin was himself replete with the identical qualities for which he had praised his subordinates. It was no accident that the commander of the North Caucasus Military District awarded him an engraved watch when he was a company commander. When Mambitalin already was a battalion commander, it also was not accidental that the commander of the Transbaykal Military District promoted him below the zone. Fatykh Aldyyarovich served with valour in the Far East Military District also, where he was awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces, 3rd Degree." Besides all this, Mambitalin always got the lagging sub-units [podrazdelinya]. In a short time, he brought them up to the ranks

of the excellent. That is what happened, by the way, in the Central Group of Forces. Today, the battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mambitalin is the best in the regiment. And, not that long ago, it was numbered among the backward.

The regimental commander rated the tactical maturity and organizational skills of the battalion commander highly.

"But, the character reference will be incomplete," he underscored, "if you neglect to state that Lieutenant Colonel Mambitalin is a deeply party-oriented commander. He skillfully relies on the force and authority of the party organization, always finds time for individual work with people, gives close attention to organization of socialist competition. As to his volitional qualities, I am convinced they will also manifest themselves at this exercise."

I know (the higher headquarters informed me) that the battalion was tasked to operate in the depth of the "enemy" dispositions. Under these conditions, as is known, one must consider a multitude of factors when structuring the combat formation, most diligent organization of the system of fire, and maximum precision in coordination. A commander is obliged to conduct active and continuous reconnaissance, audaciously employ maneuver, and not lose the threads of control over the sub-units for a second.

... The attack on the hill on which the "enemy" was defending began at the appointed time. The tanks, BMP, guns, and self-propelled guns moved like an irrepressible flood. Energetic commands and terse reports cracked through the airwaves.

The attackers soon reached a mountain pass. It seemed that the battle would take on the most decisive character here. But, the unexpected happened: the defenders did not show serious resistance and, abandoning the advantageous positions, began to retreat. What brought this on? Why is the "enemy" fiercely resisting on the right and left, concentrating tanks on the flanks, and falling back in the center? Is he not preparing a firing pocket for the attackers? The battalion commander had literally minutes in which to solve these problems. Then, reconnaissance provided information not only on the retreating troops but on columns of "enemy" which were moving towards the forward edge. This was the clincher that the "enemy" is preparing a trap.

Lieutenant Colonel Mambitalin, having decided to continue the offensive with one company, ordered the remaining companies to consolidate on advantageous lines to repulse an "enemy" strike. Attached and supporting sub-units received specific missions.

The entire field of battle was in view from the slope which sheltered the camouflaged command BMP. The stubbornness with which Senior Lieutenant M. Koverzhenko's subordinates conducted the offensive against superior "enemy" forces was evident. They soon were through the pass. But, as soon as the company began to descend into a hollow, the "enemy" went over to a counter-attack. The powerful strike was aimed at the battalion's flank. The motorized

rifle troops would have found themselves in a tough situation had not the battalion commander shown foresight, had he not earlier trained the personnel for such a turn of events.

The battle in the depth of the "enemy" dispositions ended by day's end. Lieutenant Colonel Mambitalin's subordinates, in spite of being tired, intensively conducted engineer work, consolidating on an advantageous line. "In that manner, yet another new page has been written in the biography of the battalion, in the biography of its commander," I thought, reminded of the words uttered by Fatykh Aldyyarovich before the battle. The motorized rifle troops did everything to insure that the page was a fitting one for a jubilee year. They fulfilled with distinction the pledges made for the exercise period.

7869

CSO: 1801

## ADMISSIONS REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY SCHOOLS

### Editorial Introduction

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 77 p 4

[Text] The officer represents one of the most honorable and essential professions in our country. Soviet officers, by their selfless service to the motherland, heroism in battle with her enemies, and valiant military labor in time of peace, have earned the deep respect and love of their people. Every year, many young men express a desire to enroll in military school. Naturally, they are confronted with the question of which school to choose. This question also comes up in the many letters this newspaper receives.

Any military specialty is interesting and romantic in its own right. There is a specific character to the service of missilemen and tankers, fliers and sailors. But they are all united by a feeling of personal responsibility for the security of the motherland and the inviolability of her borders. In order successfully to fulfill his military duties, every officer must possess a great deal of knowledge and skill. This is why the majority of military schools today are higher schools. Along with their initial officer's rank, the graduates are awarded an all-union higher education diploma.

Young men, the military schools are waiting for you!

### Admission Requirements

Military schools accept males from among civilian youth and soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and master sergeants of all arms and services who have a secondary education, are of fit health for study in military training institutions, and have successfully passed the competitive entrance examinations. The age of candidates--from 17 to 21--is determined as of September 1 of the year of admission. Servicemen who reenlist are accepted for training upon expiration of the period of reenlistment indicated in their first commitment, up to the age of 23.



Warrant officers and michmans may enroll in higher military training institutions upon expiration of three years of service as warrant officers and michmans or as officers, up to the age of 25 (23 in flight schools).

Servicemen who wish to enroll submit a report through channels in the name of their unit [chast'] commander by March 30; civilians submit an application to their local rayon military commissariat or to the director of the school by April 30.

The serviceman's report indicates his military rank, last name, first name and patronymic, post, date of birth, education, and the name of the military training institution in which he wishes to enroll. Attached to the report are an autobiography, service reference, party or Komsomol reference, notarized copies of the secondary school record and birth certificate, and three certified photographs (size 3x4, no hat).

Civilian youth indicate in their application their last name, first name and patronymic, date of birth, address of place of residence, and the name of the military training institution in which they wish to enroll. Attached to the application are an autobiography, a reference from place of work or study, a party or Komsomol reference, the original secondary school record (those currently enrolled in secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and tekhnikums submit a report of current progress), birth certificate, statement by a military medical commission of fitness for enrollment in military school, and three certified photographs (size 3x4 cm, no hat).

Komsomol members recommended for training by Komsomol raykoms (gorkoms) or the political sections of military units [chast'] and units [soyedineniye] attach the all-union Komsomol travel order to their application (report) and receive right of preference in consideration among other candidates with identical examination scores. Leading workers and kolkhozniks and graduates of junior military-patriotic schools also have these rights.

Candidates for military schools take competitive entrance examinations in the secondary school curriculum in mathematics (oral and written), physics (oral), and Russian language and literature (composition). In addition, civilian candidates are tested for physical fitness in the requirements of individual standards of the USSR GTO ["Prepared for Labor and Defense"] program.

Warrant officers and michmans take entrance examinations in weapons materiel, mathematics (oral and written), and general military regulations.

Servicemen who have excelled in combat and political training for at least one year and who are announced in their military unit order are automatically admitted upon scoring positive results on the entrance examinations.

Persons who have graduated from secondary school with a medal or from a secondary special educational institution with distinction take the

examinations in only one of the subjects, which is announced to the candidates along with the decision on admission to the entrance examinations no later than a month prior to the start of the examinations. If they score "excellent" in this subject, these persons are not required to take further examinations, but if they score "good" or "satisfactory" they take the examinations in the rest of the subjects as well.

The entrance examinations are held from July 15 to August 5.

Military commissariats and commanders of units send candidates to the entrance examinations upon notification from the directors of the schools. Candidates are provided free travel and, upon arrival at the schools, free room and board.

All graduates of military schools are given an all-union higher or secondary specialized military education diploma and a medal for completion of a military training institution.

Detailed information on admission rules may be obtained at military commissariats or unit headquarters.

The following military schools announce first-year admissions:

#### Combined-Arms and Tank Schools

Alma-Atinskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza I. S. Koneva [Alma-Ata Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev]. 480094, Alma-Ata, 94.

Bakinskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni Verkhovonogo Soveta Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR [Baku Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaydzhani SSR]. 370128, Baku, 128.

Dal'nevostochnoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza K. K. Rokossovskogo [Far Eastern Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K. K. Rokossovskiy]. 675021, Blagoveshchensk, 21 Amurskaya Oblast.

Kiyevskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze [Kiev Higher Combined-Arms Command School, Twice Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni M. V. Frunze]. 252066, Kiev, 66.

Leningradskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni S. M. Kirova [Leningrad Higher Combined-Arms Command School, Twice Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni S. M. Kirov]. 198903, Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 3.

Moskovskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR [Moscow Higher Combined-Arms Command School, Decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner, imeni RSFSR Supreme Soviet]. 109380, Moscow, Zh-380.

Omskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze [Omsk Higher Combined-Arms Command School, Twice Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni M. V. Frunze]. 644004, Omsk, 4.

Ordzhonikidzevskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza A. I. Yeremenko [Ordzhonikidze Higher Combined-Arms Command School, Twice Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union. A. I. Yeremenko]. 362006, Ordzhonikidze, 6.

Tashkentskoye vyssheye obshchevoyskovoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye, ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni V. I. Lenina [Tashkent Higher Combined-Arms Command School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner and Order of the Red Star, imeni V. I. Lenin]. 700023, Tashkent, 23.

Blagoveshchenskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza K. A. Meretskova [Blagoveshchensk Higher Tank Command School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K. A. Meretskov]. 675018, Blagoveshchensk, 18 Amurskaya Oblast.

Kazanskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta Tatarskoy ASSR [Kazan' Higher Tank Command School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni Presidium of the Tatar ASSR Supreme Soviet]. 420046, Kazan' 46.

Omskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuza P. K. Koshevogo [Omsk Higher Tank Command School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Star, imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union P. K. Koshevoy]. 644098, Omsk, 98.

Tashkentskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye ordena Lenina uchilishche imeni dvazhdy Geroya Sovetskogo Soyuza marshala bronetankovykh voysk P. S. Rybalko [Tashkent Higher Tank Command School, Decorated with the Order of Lenin, imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Armored Tank Troops P. S. Rybalko]. 702115, Chirchik, 15 Tashkentskaya Oblast.

Ul'yanovskoye gvardeyskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye, ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni V. I. Lenina [Ul'yanovsk Guards Higher Tank Command School, Twice Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, Order of the Red Star, imeni V. I. Lenin]. 432014, Ul'yanovsk, 14.

Khar'kovskoye gvardeyskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta Ukrainskoy SSR [Khar'kov Guards Higher Tank Command School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Star, imeni Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet]. 310097, Khar'kov, 97.

Chelyabinskoye vyssheye tankovoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni 50-letiya Velikogo Oktyabrya [Chelyabinsk Higher Tank Command School imeni 50th Anniversary of Great October]. 454030, Chelyabinsk, 30.

The schools train commanders for motorized infantry and tank forces. Length of study is four years, three years for warrant officers. Warrant officers are accepted at the Omsk Higher Combined-Arms and Chelyabinsk Higher Tank command schools.

Graduates of higher combined-arms (tank) command schools are awarded the military rank of lieutenant and qualify as officers with higher specialized military education (operating engineers for caterpillar and wheeled machines).

#### Naval Schools

Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye, ordena Ushakova uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze [Higher Naval School, Decorated with the Order of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner, and Order of Ushakov, imeni M. V. Frunze]. 199162, Leningrad, V-162.

Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche podvodnogo plavaniya imeni Leninskogo komsomola [Higher Naval Submarine School imeni Leninist Komsomol]. 198093, Leningrad, L-93.

Tikhookeanskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche imeni S. O. Makarova [Pacific Ocean Higher Naval School imeni S. O. Makarov]. 690006, Vladivostok, 6.

Kaspiyskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni S. M. Kirova [Caspian Higher Naval School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni S. M. Kirov]. 370018, Baku, 18.

Kaliningradskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche [Kaliningrad Higher Naval School]. 236026, Kaliningrad, oblast, 26.

Chernomorskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni P. S. Nakhimova [Black Sea Higher Naval School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Star, imeni P. S. Nakhimov]. 335035, Sevastopol', 35.

Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche radioelektroniki imeni A. S. Popova [Higher Naval Electronics School imeni A. S. Popov]. 198135, Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 4.

Vyssheye voyenno-morskoye inzhenernoye ordena Lenina uchilishche imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo [Higher Naval Engineering School, Decorated with the Order of Lenin, imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy]. 190195, Leningrad, F-195.

Leningradskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye inzhenernoye uchilishche imeni V. I. Lenina [Leningrad Higher Naval Engineering School imeni V. I. Lenin]. 188620, Leningrad-Pushkin, 4.

Sevastopol'skoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye inzhenernoye uchilishche [Sevastopol' Higher Naval Engineering School]. 335033, Sevastopol', 33.

Graduates of the schools are awarded officer ranks and given all-union engineering diplomas in the corresponding military specialty. Length of study is five years.

#### Military Engineering Schools

Kaliningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche inzhenernykh voysk imeni A. A. Zhdanova [Kaliningrad Higher Engineering School of Engineering Troops, Decorated with the Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner, imeni A. A. Zhdanov]. 236022, Kaliningrad, 22, oblast.

Kamenets-Podol'skoye vyssheye voyenno-inzhenernoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni marshala inzhenernykh voysk V. K. Kharchenko [Kamenets-Podol'skiy Higher Military Engineering Command School imeni Marshal of Engineering Troops V. K. Kharchenko]. 281900, Khmel'nitskaya Oblast, Kamenets-Podol'skiy, 56 Gagarin Street.

Tyumenskoye vyssheye voyenno-inzhenernoye komandnoye uchilishche imeni marshala inzhenernykh voysk A. I. Proshlyakova [Tyumen' Higher Military Engineering Command School imeni Marshal of Engineering Troops A. I. Proshlyakov]. 625028, Tyumen', 28, oblast

The schools train officers of engineering troops with a higher specialized military education.

Graduates of the Kaliningrad Higher Engineering School of Engineering Troops (length of training: five years) are awarded the military rank of technician-lieutenant and the degree of military mechanical engineer or electromechanical engineer.

Graduates of the Kamenets-Podol'skiy and Tyumen' higher military-engineering command schools (length of training: four years) are awarded the military rank of lieutenant and the degree of operating engineer or armed engineering machinery.

#### Artillery Schools

Penzenskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye inzhenernoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni glavnogo marshala artillerii N. N. Voronova [Penza Higher Artillery Engineering School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Star, imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery N. N. Voronov]. 440005, Penza, 5.

Tul'skoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye inzhenernoye ordena Lenina uchilishche imeni Tul'skogo proletariata [Tula Higher Artillery Engineering School, Decorated with the Order of Lenin, imeni Tula Proletariat]. 200029, Tula, 29.

Kazanskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye uchilishche [Kazan' Higher Military Engineering School]. 420025, Kazan', 25.

Saratovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye, ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche imeni Geroya Sovetskogo Soyuza general-mayora A. I. Lizyukova [Saratov Higher Military Command School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner and Order of the Red Star, imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Major General A. I. Lizyukov]. 410010, Saratov, 10.

Kolomenskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii [Kolomna Higher Artillery Command School, Decorated with the Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner, imeni October Revolution]. 140403, Kolomna, 3.

Leningradskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye ordena Lenina, Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni Krasnogo Oktyabrya [Leningrad Higher Artillery Command School, Decorated with the Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner, imeni Red October]. 198052, Leningrad, L-52, 17 Moskovskiy Prospekt.

Odesskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye ordena Lenina uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze [Odessa Higher Artillery Command School, Decorated with the Order of Lenin, imeni M. V. Frunze]. 270087, Odessa, 39, 4 Perekopskaya Division Street.

Sumskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni M. V. Frunze [Sumy Higher Artillery Command School, Twice Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni M. V. Frunze]. 244001, Sumy, 1.

Tbilisskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche imeni 26 Bakinskikh komissarov [Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni 26 Baku Commissars]. 380084, Tbilisi, 84.

Khmel'nitskoye vyssheye artilleriyskoye komandnoye uchilishche [Khmel'nitskiy Higher Artillery Command School]. 280003, Khmel'nitskiy, 3.

At the Penza, Tula, Kazan', and Saratov schools the length of training is five years. Graduates of the engineering schools are awarded the military rank of technician-lieutenant, graduates of the Saratov Command School the rank of lieutenant. Graduates of these schools are granted the degree of military electrical engineer, military mechanical engineer, etc.

At the Kolomna, Leningrad, Odessa, Sumy, Tbilisi, and Khmel'nitskiy schools the length of training is four years. Graduates are awarded the military rank of lieutenant and the degree of equipment operating engineer.

#### Communications Schools

Kemerovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi [Kemerovo Higher Military Command Communications School]. 650020, Kemerovo, 20.

Novocherkasskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche svyazi imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuz V. D. Skolovskogo [Novocherkassk Higher Military Command Communications School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovskiy]. 346418, Novocherkassk, 18 Rostovskaya Oblast.

Poltavskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi [Poltava Higher Military Command Communications School]. 314025, Poltava, 25.

Ryazanskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi imeni Marshala Sovetskogo Soyuz M. V. Zakharova [Ryazan' Higher Military Command Communications School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union M. V. Zakharov]. 390032, Ryazan', 32.

Tomskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche svyazi [Tomsk Higher Military Command Communications School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Star]. 634056, Tomsk, 56.

Ul'yanovskoye vyssheye voyennoye komandnoye uchilishche svyazi imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze [Ul'yanovsk Higher Military Command Communications School imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze]. 432013, Ul'yanovsk, 13.

Kiyevskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzheneronoye dvazhdy Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche svyazi imeni M. I. Kalinina [Kiev Higher Military Engineering Communications School, Twice Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni M. I. Kalinin]. 252149, Kiev, 149.

Leningradskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye uchilishche svyazi [Leningrad Higher Military Engineering Communications School]. 193015, Leningrad, S-15.

Cherepovetskoye vyssheye voyennoye inzhenernoye uchilishche radioelektroniki [Cherepovets Higher Military Engineering Radioelectronics School]. 162608, Cherepovets, 8 Vologodskaya Oblast.

Graduates of the command schools are awarded the military rank of lieutenant and the degree of operating engineer in radio communications, electrical communications, or radio relay communications. The length of training is four years.

Graduates of the engineering communications and radioelectronics schools are awarded the military rank of technician-lieutenant and the degree of radio communications engineer, electrical communications engineer, radio engineer, or electronics engineer. The length of training is five years.

#### Antiaircraft Schools

Armavirskoye vyssheye voyennoye aviatsionnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche letchikov protivovozdushnoy oborony [Armavir Higher Military Aviation School of Antiaircraft Fliers, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner]. 352918, Armavir, Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Stavropol'skoye vyssheye voyennoye aviatsionnoye uchilishche letchikov i shturmanov protivovozdushnoy oborony [Stavropol' Higher Military Aviation School of Antiaircraft Fliers and Navigators]. 355201, Stavropol', 21, kray.

Vil'nyusskoye vyssheye komandnoye uchilishche radioelektroniki protivovozdushnoy oborony [Vil'nyus Higher Command School of Antiaircraft Radioelectronics]. 232003, Vil'nyus, 3.

Gor'kovskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony [Gor'kiy Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School]. 603023, Gor'kiy, D-23.

Daugavpilsskoye vyssheye aviatsionnoye inzhenernoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony imeni Yana Fabritsiusa [Daugavpils Higher Antiaircraft Aviation Engineering School imeni Yan Fabritsius]. 228402, Daugavpils, 2.

Zhitomirskoye vyssheye komandnoye Krasnoznamennoye uchilishche radioelektroniki protivovozdushnoy oborony imeni Leninskogo komsomola [Zhitomir Higher Command School of Antiaircraft Radioelectronics, Decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, imeni Leninist Komsomol]. 262023, Zhitomir, 23.

Kiyevskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye radiotekhnicheskoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony [Kiev Higher Antiaircraft Radio Engineering School]. 252064, Kiev, 64.

Krasnoyarskoye vyssheye komandnoye uchilishche radioelektroniki protivovozdushnoy oborony [Krasnoyarsk Higher Command School of Antiaircraft Radioelectronics]. 660053, Krasnoyarsk, 53.

Minskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye zenitnoye raketnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony [Minsk Higher Antiaircraft Missile Engineering School]. 220057, Minsk, 57.

OPOCHETSKOYE vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony [Opochka Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School]. 182330, Opochka, Pskovskaya Oblast.



Ordzhonikidzevskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony [Ordzhonikidze Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School]. 362012, Ordzhonikidze, 12.

Pushkinskoye vyssheye komandnoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy uchilishche radioelektroniki protivovozdushnoy oborony [Pushkin Higher Command School of Antiaircraft Radioelectronics, Decorated with the Order of the Red Star]. 188620, Pushkin, 2 Leningradskaya Oblast.

Engel'sskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony [Engel's Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School]. 413109, Engel's, 9 Saratovskaya Oblast.

Yaroslavskoye vyssheye zenitnoye raketnoye komandnoye uchilishche protivovozdushnoy oborony [Yaroslavl' Higher Antiaircraft Missile Command School]. 150016, Yaroslavl', 16, oblast.

The schools train officers for the country's Antiaircraft Forces. The Armavir school trains military engineer-fliers, the Stavropol' school military engineer-fliers and engineer-navigators, the Daugavpils school engineers and technicians in aviation specialties. Length of training: five years at the Kiev and Minsk schools, five and three (for technicians) at the Daugavpils school, and four years at the other schools.

Graduates of the Kiev, Minsk, and Daugavpils schools receive the degree of military engineer in radio engineering (radioelectronics) or aviation engineering and are awarded the military rank of technician-lieutenant. Graduates of the other schools receive the degree of operating engineer in radio engineering (radioelectronics). They are awarded the military rank of lieutenant.

### Military-Political Schools

#### Admission Requirements

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Feb 77 p 4

[Text] The military-political schools train officers with a higher military-political education for all branches of the Armed Forces and all arms and services (the L'vov school trains officers with a higher military-political education to be cultural education workers and military journalists). The length of training is four years. Graduates of the schools are awarded the military rank of lieutenant and presented with an all-union diploma.

The schools accept soldiers, sailors, enlisted sergeants and master sergeants, graduates of Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools, and civilians age 17 to 21; reenlistments, upon expiration of the period of enlistment indicated in their first commitment, up to age 23; warrant

officers and michmans who have served as warrant officers and michmans or as officers for at least three years, up to age 25; and members and candidate members of the CPSU as well as Komsomol members, by recommendation of political organs of the Soviet Army and Navy or rayon (city) Komsomol committees, who have demonstrated an aptitude for political work and who possess a completed secondary education, positive service, work, or study references, and who are in fit health for study in the schools.

Servicemen wishing to enroll submit reports through channels in the name of their unit [chast'] commander by March 30 of the year of enrollment, while civilian youth submit an application to their local rayon military commissariat or the director of the school by April 30. Attached to the report are documents as stipulated by the admission requirements to the military training institutions.

Competitive entrance examinations are held in the secondary school curriculum: USSR history, geography, mathematics (oral), and Russian language and literature (written). At the L'vov higher military-political school, in addition to examinations in USSR history, geography (oral), and Russian language and literature (written and oral), candidates are interviewed on a topic to determine their aptitude for journalistic and cultural education work.

Candidates from among civilian youth are also tested for physical fitness in the requirements of individual standards of the USSR GTO ["Prepared for Labor and Defense"] program.

Servicemen who have excelled in combat and political training for at least one year and who are announced in their unit order are automatically accepted upon scoring positive results in the entrance examinations. Persons who have graduated from secondary school with a medal or from a secondary special education institution with distinction take the entrance examination in only one of the subjects (oral or written), which is announced no later than a month prior to the start of the examinations. If they score "excellent" on the examinations in one subject, these persons are not required to take further examinations, but if they score "good" or "satisfactory" they take the examinations in the rest of the subjects as well.

Candidates assigned to training by all-union Komsomol travel orders issued by the political sections of units [soyedineniye] and units [chast'] and by rayon and city Komsomol committees; leading workers and kolkhozniks; and graduates of specialized boarding schools and junior military-partiatic schools receive right of preference in consideration among other candidates with identical examination scores. The same rights are enjoyed by civilian youth who are awarded certificates of honor upon completing secondary school, who have presented documents showing active participation in academic and other circles and in olympiads, competitions, and reviews held by higher educational institutions and organizations, and who have scored highest in physical fitness testing in the applicable standards of the USSR GTO program.

The entrance examinations are held from July 15 to August 5.

Military commissariats and unit commanders send candidates to the entrance examinations upon notification from the directors of the schools. Candidates are provided free travel and, upon arrival at the schools, free room and board.

Detailed information on admission rules may be obtained at military commissariats or unit headquarters.

The following military-political schools announce first-year admissions:

#### Names of Schools

Novosibirskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye obshchevoyskovoye uchilishche [Novosibirsk Higher Military-Political Combined-Arms School]. 630103, Novosibirsk, 103.

Sverdlovskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye tanko-artilleriyskoye uchilishche [Sverdlovsk Higher Military-political Tank and Artillery School]. 620108, Sverdlovsk, I-108.

Donetskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye uchilishche inzhenernykh voysk i voysk svyazi [Donetsk Higher Military-Political School of Engineering and Communications Forces]. 340090, Donetsk, 90.

Simferopol'skoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye stroitel'noye uchilishche [Simferopol' Higher Military-Political Construction School]. 333037, Simferopol', 37.

Leningradskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye uchilishche PVO [Leningrad Higher Military-Political Antiaircraft School]. 198324, Leningrad, L-324.

Kurganskoye vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye aviatsionnoye uchilishche [Kurgan Higher Military-Political Aviation School]. 640025, Kurgan, 25, oblast.

Kiyevskoye vyssheye voyenno-morskoye politicheskoye uchilishche [Kiev Higher Naval Political School]. 252145, Kiev, 145.

L'vovskoye ordena Krasnoy Zvezdy vyssheye voyenno-politicheskoye uchilishche [L'vov Higher Military-Political School, Decorated with the Order of the Red Star]. 290028, L'vov, 28.

Voyenno-politicheskii fakul'tet Rostovskogo vysshego voyennogo komandnogo uchilishcha imeni glavnogo marshala artillerii M. I. Nedelina [Military-Political Department of the Rostov Higher Military Command School imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery M. I. Nedelin]. 344027, Rostov-na-Donu, 27.

## ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON DOSAAF MASS DEFENSE-PATRIOTIC WORK

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 8 Mar 77 p 2

[ Article: "DOSAAF USSR--The Mass Defense-Patriotic Organization of the Soviet People: All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[ Text] The VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], Central Committee of VLKSM [Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union], and the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR conducted an all-union scientific and practical conference, "Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces--the Mass Defense-Patriotic Organization of the Soviet People." Morning and evening plenary sessions and work by sections took place.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, gave a report at the morning plenary session, "DOSAAF USSR--the Mass Defense-Patriotic Organization of the Soviet People." Participants at the conference also heard co-reports by the chief of the Directorate of Military Training for Civilians of the Ministry of Defense USSR, Lieutenant General A. M. Popov, "DOSAAF USSR--Reliable Assistant and Combat Reserve of the Soviet Armed Forces;" the head of department of the VTsSPS, G. I. Yeliseyev. "Joint Activity of the Trade Unions and DOSAAF in Improving Mass-Defense Work;" the Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, S. G. Arutyunyan, "Joint Activity of the Komsomol and DOSAAF in the Military-Patriotic Upbringing of the Youth in Light of the CPSU's Requirements;" the Deputy Minister of Education of the USSR, F. Ye. Shtykalo, "The Scientific-Pedagogical Bases for the Military-Patriotic Upbringing of the Students and Their Training for the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland;" the Chief of the Propaganda Department of Headquarters, Civil Defense USSR, Major General A. V. Korzhavin, "On the Joint Work of Civil Defense Organs and DOSAAF Committees in Spreading Civil Defense Knowledge," and the Chief of

Directorate of the Central Committee, DOSAAF USSR, M. V. Stegantsev, "The Leadership of the CPSU Is the Guarantee of the Defense Society's Successful Activity."

The All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces, said the Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin in his report, relies on the theoretical principles and conclusions of Marxist-Leninist teaching on war and the army, on the behests of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin concerning the defense of the socialist Fatherland, and the decisions of the CPSU concerning the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the homeland. The defense society is one of the most active social forces with the aid of which the Communist Party is accustoming the workers to the strengthening of the socialist Fatherland's defensive might.

In a speech at the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the Secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, Comrade Ya. P. Ryabov, gave a high grade to the activity of the defense society which is justifying the confidence of the Communist Party and the Soviet government in a worthy manner. The defense society feels the guiding hand, assistance, and support of the party always and in everything.

Mass defense work is structured along two interrelated and mutually caused basic directions. The former envisages the spiritual preparation of the Soviet people for the defense of the homeland and their military-patriotic upbringing. The latter direction provides for the practical instruction of the workers and youth in the principles of military affairs. Only the unity of these directions can ensure the actually serious and fruitful work in training skillful and brave defenders of the homeland.

The military-patriotic upbringing of the workers and youth is an important component part of the overall system of the party's ideological work among the masses and is directed toward active ideological influence on the Soviet people to mold in them the lofty moral-political and psychological qualities which are necessary for the successful accomplishment of missions for the defense of the socialist Fatherland.

The role of military-patriotic upbringing as part of the party's ideological work is now increasing because the number of citizens who have not gone through the school of severe tests which befell the lot of the older generation is increasing from year to year. There has been a considerable expansion of the tasks for the upbringing of youth in connection with the nature of military service which has become more complex and an increase in the intensity of combat training and the entire tenor of army and navy life. Therefore, the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress required of all committees a sharp rise in the level of supervision of military-patriotic and educational work and the ensuring of a further improvement in its quality and effectiveness.

To improve the quality of military-patriotic work means to ensure the lofty ideological-political level of the educational measures and intensify the ideological influence of all aspects of the defense organizations' activity and persistently see that military-patriotic work furthers an increase in the activity of Soviet people in the struggle for the accomplishment of the national-economic plans and the strengthening of the defensive might of the socialist state.

The 25th Congress of the CPSU pointed to the necessity for an integrated approach to the organization of the entire matter of ideological-political upbringing of the Soviet people. In the military-patriotic activity of DOSAAF an integrated approach requires the constant interaction and coordination of efforts with trade unions, the Komsomol, the Znaniya Society, and other public organizations as well as with ministries and departments, troop units and military commissariats, and with creative unions; the close tie of military-patriotic upbringing with the wide propagandizing of military and military-technical knowledge and teaching of the principles of military affairs to the workers and youth; a differentiated approach to different social categories and age groups of the population and the embracing of the Soviet people by ideological influence in the course of their production and socio-political activity; the skillful use of all means for ideological influence, the capabilities of the mass-information organs, literature, and art and the organic combination of mass forms of work with an individual approach to each person; and raising the level of supervision of military-patriotic work on the part of our committees and improving the selection, training, and upbringing of the personnel who are engaged in education.

Next, the speaker threw light on the role of DOSAAF USSR as the reliable assistant and reserve of the country's Armed Forces. In recent years, he said, the DOSAAF committees under the direction of party and Soviet organs expanded considerably the network of training organizations and improved the quality of training of specialists for the Armed Forces. The 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress assigned the task for a further improvement in the quality of training of the selectees in our training organizations and defined specific measures and ways for the solution of this problem. Among them are a sharp rise in the level of practical training of the future servicemen. Here, as was stressed at the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress by the Deputy Minister of Defense USSR and Commander of Ground Forces, Army General I. G. Pavlovskiy, it is necessary to see with great persistence and energy that the DOSAAF organizations train not simply specialists, but military specialists who would not only master weapons and military equipment skillfully but would also be well trained morally, physically, and psychologically. But this is a complex problem which must be solved thoughtfully, systematically, and consistently. It is necessary to raise the organizational and training-methods level of the lessons, in which regard primarily lessons on the practical training of specialists. For this, it is necessary to intensify work on raising the professional qualifications and methodological skill of the teachers and masters of production training, to organize with them regular and systematic instruction in the appropriate specialties, and to arm them

with knowledge of the principles of psychology and pedagogy and the ability to conduct lessons in a methodologically correct manner and employ contemporary technical means.

Another important direction in raising the quality of specialist training is the further improvement of the material base for practical lessons. In the Tenth Five-Year Plan all training organizations must have well-organized vehicle-driving grounds or radio training areas, well-equipped classrooms, laboratories, and work sites, and the required number of trainers, sets of tools, instruments, and visual aids.

Next, the speaker spoke of the necessity for further improvement in the structure of training organizations and for improving the effectiveness of monitoring the activity of schools and flying clubs.

Important tasks are facing the training organizations in raising the quality and level of political-indoctrinational work with the youth of predraft and draft age. This work must be directed toward the molding of lofty moral-political qualities in the future servicemen.

Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin devoted great attention to the defense society's tasks in the matter of training specialists in mass technical specialties for the national economy.

Military-technical types of sport have great educational and applied significance. They instill lofty moral and volitional qualities in the youth and are an important means for their training for service in the Soviet Armed Forces.

It is the duty of all committees to achieve the mass nature of military-technical types of sport. The way to its attainment is shifting the center of gravity of sports work to the DOSAAF primary organizations. We have every capability so that sports teams can be created in the majority of them and at each training center and in the sports-technical clubs permanently operating sections can be established for three or four or more types of military-technical types of sport; also, so that at least five or six competitions can be conducted annually at each enterprise and in each kolkhoz, installation, and educational institution.

During the 50 years of its existence the defense society has acquired tremendous practical experience and inscribed many brilliant pages in its history, said the speaker. Our conference will serve for the further generalization and comprehension of this experience. The DOSAAF committees must widely disseminate leading experience and introduce it into their work practice.

Then the conference participants heard the co-reports. Lieutenant General A. M. Popov gave the first of them. He said that the instruction and upbringing of the youth and its training for military service are questions of great state importance. They are of top priority in the activity of the DOSAAF organizations. And much has been done in this direction by the defense society.

Meanwhile, there are a number of unresolved urgent problems in the activity of the DOSAAF collectives. More attention should be devoted to propagating leading experience in the instruction and upbringing of the draftees and rationalization work in improving the training material base. In the training organizations it is necessary to train not simply specialists, but future military specialists. The future soldier and seaman should meet the high moral and physical requirements, know and implement the military regulations precisely, and look smart, be efficient, and be disciplined.

Fixed attention is merited by the organization of primary military instruction. A good training-material base which meets all requirements of the primary military training program should be established at the training centers. Attention is deserved by problems in the establishment of defense-sports camps and the organization of draftee physical training in accordance with the 80-hour program.

Shortcomings both in training specialists in the DOSAAF training organizations and in primary military training should be persistently eliminated.

In giving a co-report, G. I. Yeliseyev noted that the VTsSPS constantly devotes attention to the generalization and dissemination of favorable experience in the joint work of factory-plant and local trade union committees with the DOSAAF committees. At many enterprises of Belorussia, for example, the practice of single planning of military-patriotic measures by party, trade union, Komsomol, and DOSAAF organizations has been established. The trade union plant committee of the Minsk Tractor Plant worked out and approved a statute on awarding shops, brigades, and departments the designation, "Collective Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR." The trade union committee of the Rostsel'mash [Rostov Agricultural Machinery] association, assisted by activists, set up DOSAAF corners and displays in all shops. Here, sponsorship of mass-defense work has been established over 17 DOSAAF organizations of the oblasts kolkhozes and sovkhozes. During the days of preparation for the 50th anniversary of the defense society, the steel casting works stepped forth as the initiator of a labor watch in honor of the DOSAAF jubilee.

An important role in the military-patriotic upbringing of the youth is played by the cultural-educational institutions of the trade unions, Palaces and Houses of Culture, clubs, and libraries. Universities of the future soldier and museums and rooms of combat glory are functioning in them on the voluntary service principle and meetings with war and labor veterans, cycles of thematic soirees, and motion picture festivals of defense films are conducted.

The trade unions have at their disposal about 2,600 stadiums, more than 700 swimming pools, 5,400 shooting galleries and rifle ranges, more than 10,000 gymnasiums, 7,000 ski bases, and other installations. All this is made available for work with the draftee and predraftee youth.

The voluntary sports societies of the trade unions together with the DOSAAF organizations are conducting important work on the development of shooting



sport in which millions of workers and student youth are engaged. Tens of thousands of rayon, city, oblast, kray, and republic shooting competitions were conducted in 1976 alone. During the last two years, more than 4 million marksmen with mass sports ratings and 315 masters of sport USSR of an international class have been trained.

Under the leadership of party organs, the Komsomol together with the defense society, trade unions, organs of popular education, and political organs of the army and navy has accumulated a wealth of experience in military-patriotic work, said S. G. Arutyunyan at the conference. All-union excursions to the places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people, the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military-sports games, and various types of military-patriotic associations have been tested by life and completely justified themselves. The work of the Komsomol and DOSAAF in the upbringing of the youth in this direction received a high evaluation at the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU.

A Week of Revolutionary Glory will take place in the Komsomol organizations from 1 through 8 November 1977. Meetings of the Komsomols and youth with participants in the revolution, party and Komsomol veterans, heroes of wars and labor, tutors of the youth, and guardsmen of the five-year plan will take place in the course of it. In June, the 7th All-Union finale of Zarnitsa will take place in V. I. Lenin's birthplace of Ul'yanovsk. Preparations for it will contribute to the strengthening of all military-patriotic and mass-defense work among the student youth.

A form of military-patriotic upbringing of the rising generation which has justified itself consists of the youths' military-patriotic associations which are encompassing a broad range of children and youths with their work. They not only have an applied military significance, but they also play a large role in the professional orientation of the youth.

The activity of the military-patriotic associations needs further improvement. The VTsSPS, Komsomol Central Committee, and the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR as well as the corresponding ministries and departments must work out a single statute which would define programs and the financial and material bases of their work. The necessity to increase the number of child-youth schools of DOSAAF and the trade unions has become urgent.

Great and responsible tasks are facing the Komsomol and DOSAAF in implementing the compulsory technical education of the youth.

To strengthen the material-technical base for the organization of training, the Komsomol Central Committee has decided to announce the sponsorship of Komsomol organizations for the construction of the basic DOSAAF installations. The competition, "Material-technical base for primary military training--a youth army concern" will take place in general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, technical schools, and among the predraftee working youth within the framework of the Orlenok military-sports game.

Recently, a certain system for the military-patriotic upbringing of the students has developed in the schools, said F. Ye. Shtykalo in his co-report. It is directed toward developing communist ideological conviction in them--an alloy of knowledge, convictions, and practical actions, and toward molding a constant readiness of the youths for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces. All work on military-patriotic upbringing is an organic part of ideological-political and moral upbringing.

Military-patriotic propaganda has tremendous significance. Pathfinder work, excursions to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory, and the creation of school museums and the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military-sports games have become a firm part of school life. Many memorial museums have become a place for permanent meetings of Armed Forces veterans on the days of jubilee dates.

The ceremonial send-off of draftees to the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy, the visiting of troop units, and so forth are being practiced more and more often in the schools.

Military-patriotic upbringing is a continuous process. It is important constantly to devote great attention to the further raising of the ideological-political level and pedagogical skill of the teachers who organize this work. To coordinate it and to interpret and determine the principal directions pedagogically--this is an important task for the organs of popular education and the DOSAAF committees.

Active participation in the propagation of civil defense knowledge among the population is a long-standing and glorious DOSAAF tradition. And the society is loyal to this tradition today, noted Major General A. V. Korzhavin. The joint work of the DOSAAF organizations and the civil defense staffs is being accomplished primarily through the coordination of efforts on the conduct of mass-defense and military-patriotic measures. Committees of the society and Civil Defense [CD] staffs of Chelyabinskaya and Tul'skaya oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Lithuania, for example, are planning and conducting such measures jointly under the direction of local party organs.

Personnel of DOSAAF and CD staffs and courses appear in industrial and transportation enterprises and in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, educational institutions, and residential sectors with lectures and reports on defense subjects to include civil defense. They conduct motion picture festivals and competitions on applied-military types of sport and testing in the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms. Many of the society's organizations assist the staffs in the conduct of CD months and weeks.

The DOSAAF organizations render assistance in the preparation and conduct of various CD exercises. There are many examples of this in Moskovskaya, Smolenskaya, Grodnenskaya, and other oblasts and in the city of Vil'nyus.

In the majority of the nonmilitary formations almost half of the personnel are DOSAAF members. This also predetermines the entire importance

of the participation of primary organizations in the training of specialists for civil defense.

The personnel of civil defense staffs, services, and nonmilitary formations have joined in the socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Great October. And the more harmonious the joint work of the DOSAAF organizations and CD staffs will be, the more significant will the successes be in this competition.

The leadership of the CPSU was and remains the guarantee of all successes in the defense society's activity, said M. V. Stegantsev in his co-report. The leading role of the party and its decisive influence on all the practical work of the defense society can be traced on all stages of its establishment and development.

Important significance for a further rise in mass-defense work among the workers was had by the speech of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the 4th Congress of DOSAAF USSR.

A new expression of the Communist Party's concern for the strengthening of mass-defense work among the Soviet people was the decree of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR of 7 May 1966, "On the status and measures for improving the work of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces (DOSAAF USSR)." This program document determined with exhaustive completeness the tasks and specific measures to improve DOSAAF activity. The decree directed the DOSAAF organizations toward the decisive restructuring of all its practical activity. There was a significant intensification of the attention of local party and soviet organs, the VTsSPS and the Komsomol Central Committee, and ministries and departments toward the problems of mass-defense work among the population and the rendering of practical assistance to the defense society in improving its activity.

A high evaluation of the work of the DOSAAF organizations was given in the summary report of the Central Committee CPSU to the 25th Party Congress. This evaluation inspired the DOSAAF committees and organizations for the attainment of higher positions in their patriotic work.

The speech of the secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, Comrade Ye. P. Ryabov, at the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress this January became a program speech for the defense society.

In considerable measure, the defense society's successes which were attained in past years were caused by the fact that in following the party's instructions, its committees improved the style and methods of their work somewhat. There was greater purposefulness, organization, and the ability to concentrate efforts on the accomplishment of basic tasks in their activity. The efficiency of many committees was improved. Attention to the selection, assignment, and upbringing of personnel was intensified. The ties of DOSAAF with the trade unions, Komsomol, and other interested organizations were expanded and their business collaboration with the society's collectives was strengthened.

Thus, the decisive condition for successful mass-defense work among the workers was and remains party leadership and increasing assistance to the defense society on the part of party and Soviet organs.

After a break, the participants in the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference began their work in sections.

...The Square of Fallen Heroes. The eternal flame. From morning to evening, in any weather, the Komsomols and pioneers of the schools of the hero-city of Volgograd stand watch here, paying tribute to the memory of the heroes. And perhaps, at these very solemn minutes they genuinely realize the significance of the tremendous and capacious word--Motherland, and understand the entire majesty of the exploit of its defenders, the fallen and living heroes of the Great Patriotic War.... These are words from the report by the chairman of the Volgograd DOSAAF obkom, K. N. Plakunov, at the section, "To improve the content and increase the effectiveness of the military-patriotic upbringing of the workers and the youth. Its work was directed by the Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Major General V. V. Mosyaykin.

The following chairmen gave reports at the section--of the Leningrad DOSAAF gorkom, I. R. Dubyaga; of the Moscow DOSAAF gorkom, D. N. Kuznetsov; of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Belorussian SSR, V. N. Savin; of the Khabarovsk DOSAAF kraykom, V. I. Zhmurko; also the editor in chief of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, N. G. Belous, and Colonel General of Artillery (Retired) N. M. Khlebnikov.

In all the speeches, it was stressed that the military-patriotic upbringing of the Soviet people is an integral component part of the party's ideological work among the masses and the most important direction in the activity of the DOSAAF organizations. The speakers told of the necessity for the skillful use of a variety of forms for the military-patriotic upbringing of the youth and its preparation for service in the Armed Forces and the instilling, in each youth, of the deep understanding of his citizen duty.

The work of the section, "Ways and methods for the further improvement in the quality of preparing the youth for service in the Armed Forces" was led by the First Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Colonel General A. I. Odintsov. The Deputy Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of DOSAAF, Ukrainian SSR, A. T. Golodnyak, shared the experience of the training organizations in preparing the youth for service in the Soviet Armed Forces. The Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Lithuanian SSR, R. M. Zhal'nerauskas, told of how a single process in the education and upbringing of the students is ensured in the schools and clubs of the Lithuanian defense organization.

Great interest was aroused by the speech of the deputy chairman of the society's Rostov obkom, S. S. Mukhtarov, who told about the basic principles of programmed instruction and their use in the training process in schools and sports-technical clubs, and of the chairman of the Kuybyshev obkom of the society, V. G. Boyko, who shared the work experience of the oblast

committee in raising the pedagogical and methodological skill of the teachers and masters of production instruction of the DOSAAF training organizations. The deputy chairman of the society's Tula obkom, I. K. Zhdanov, devoted his speech to the question of improving the practical training of the students in the DOSAAF training organizations. The chairman of the Penza oblast committee, Ye. F. Shkurov, told about the experience of the Penza DOSAAF obkom in the training-methodological supervision of the primary military training of the youth at training centers. The Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Georgian SSR, V. N. Dzhandzhgava, dwelled on problems in training specialists for the national economy.

In the physical training and technical instruction of the population, an important place is occupied by military-technical types of sport which at present is encompassing more than 20 million Soviet citizens. A business-like conversation on the further development of technical sport, which has become an integral component part of the preparation of the youth for service in the Armed Forces, and about ways to improve the quality and effectiveness of defense-sports work took place in the section, "Urgent problems in the development of military-technical types of sport."

Taking part in the work of the section which was led by the Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, A. P. Shilin, were the chairmen of the DOSAAF Central Committees of republics, kraykoms, and obkoms of the defense society. The chairman of the Moscow oblast DOSAAF committee, G. T. Konoboyev, dwelled in his speech on problems in the upbringing of sportsmen in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and the molding of lofty moral-volitional qualities in them. The Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Armenian SSR, I. A. Bagramyan, told about the role of military-technical types of sport in the communist upbringing of the Soviet youth and its preparation for military service. The chairman of the Krasnodar DOSAAF kray committee, I. I. Romanenko, devoted his speech to questions of the work of DOSAAF committees in ensuring the mass nature of military-technical types of sport. The Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Estonian SSR, Yu. S. Raudsepp, dwelled in his report on problems in the use of scientific recommendations and leading experience in the training of qualified coaches and sportsmen. "Sports-technical clubs--the strong points for the development of military-technical sport"--this was the subject of the report by the obkom chairman of DOSAAF in the Tatar ASSR, G. Sh. Sharikov. The Chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, I. S. Akhmedov, told about the experience of defense-sportwork in the DOSAAF primary organizations.

The section leaders spoke at the evening plenary session. The Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Major General V. V. Mosyaykin, reported on the results of the section's work where problems in the further improvement of the content and increasing the effectiveness of the military-patriotic upbringing of the workers and youth were discussed. He noted that the main thread in the speeches at the section concerned the necessity for an integrated approach to the military-patriotic upbringing of the Soviet people and for the daily combination of this work with accustoming the future

servicemen to the study of military affairs. Anti-imperialist propaganda should be intensified in the DOSAAF organizations.

The work of the section, "Ways and methods for the further improvement in the quality of preparation of the youth for service in the Armed Forces of the USSR" was discussed by its leader, the First Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Colonel General A. I. Odintsov. He noted that all the comrades who spoke analyzed deeply the results of their activity and outlined specific ways and methods for a further improvement in the quality of preparing the youth for service in the Armed Forces. Colonel General A. I. Odintsov reported on the suggestions expressed at the session of the section by the conference participants. He declared that all these suggestions and measures for their implementation will be attentively studied in the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR.

The results of the work in the section, "Urgent problems in the development of military-technical types of sport" were reported by the Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Lieutenant General of Artillery A. P. Shilin. He called attention to the necessity to propagate the experience of the leading sports collectives and, following their example, to form sports-technical clubs as strong points for the development of military-technical types of sport in each city, rayon, and big primary organizations of the defense society. Expansion of the network of sports clubs in the DOSAAF schools should become a subject of special concern so that each student receives not only a military-technical specialty but also becomes rated in one of the types of military-technical sport and participates regularly in competitions. The DOSAAF committees should support in every way the initiative and independent action of the broad masses of sportsmen, raise the level of supervision of defense-sports work, strengthen efficient collaboration with sports organizations, and make more efficient use of the resources and the material base allocated for the development of sports and the capabilities of specialized enterprises, scientific-research institutes, and educational institutions.

The Chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, made the concluding remarks. He noted that the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference which was conducted by the VTsSPS, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR was an important event in the life of the defense society. The materials of the conference will be a good basis for a further rise of all military-patriotic, mass-defense, and sports work in the country.

6367

CSO: 1801

## SHORTCOMINGS IN PRE-DRAFT TRAINING IN ODESSA CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PARTIOT in Russian 20 Mar 77 p 3

[Article by N. Ryabov: "Instead of a Classroom -- a Storage Room"]

[Text] Recently the number of training facilities has dropped off noticeably. This is understandable: the majority of young people, as a rule, now undergo their initial military training at schools or vocational-technical schools.

Then how is this group of closed training areas being utilized?

Some organizations are effectively using these facilities and the accumulated experience in the military-patriotic indoctrination of young people. Others actually eliminated the military rooms and military-technical training classrooms.

Here are a few examples. The training facility at the Steel Rolling Mill imeni Dzerzhinskiy was considered one of the best in the city. When it was no longer needed, the sports-technical club of the primary DOSAAF organization was set up at it. Here young workers from the enterprise, including draftees, are learning to be vehicle and motorcycle operators, and are participating in military-technical sports.

"Arriving at the mill after completion of secondary school or a vocational-technical school, the young men are being trained for military service," responded the chairman of the mill DOSAAF committee M. Bozhanovich. "They work at improving their technical skills, learn to shoot properly, and become rated sportsmen. And they need our assistance."

Thus in making skillful use of the terminated training facility, the DOSAAF committee is providing daily assistance to young people in their preparation for military service. Thus it is no wonder that all of the enterprise's draftees are performing their military duty in an exemplary manner.

At the Agricultural Machinery Plant imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya the flow of young people into the military study room did not subside following abolition of the training facility. Here meetings are being conducted with World

War II veterans. In the evenings military-technical sports lovers and activists of DOSAAF shop organizations gather here. There is always activity on the shooting range. Reserve military personnel help draftees to master small-arms shooting skills and conduct competitive events.

The plant DOSAAF committee is not neglecting our future soldiers, including those who have passed the initial military training program. Here military-patriotic work is being combined with the practical training of young men for military service.

Unfortunately, other approaches are being taken. For example, DOSAAF activists from the motor vehicle assembly plant put a great deal of time and effort into equipping and setting up a military study room and military-technical classroom. Here young men studied motorcycles and participated in military-technical sports. The facility was a real asset for the DOSAAF plant committee in the military-patriotic indoctrination of plant young people.

But the time came for eliminating the training facility. And soon the mock-ups and test stands were piled up and the military study room and military-technical classroom were converted into... a room for changing clothes. The same unfortunate fate befell the shooting range of the primary DOSAAF organization: it simply closed. And construction of a new range is being postponed indefinitely.

Approximately 2,000 DOSAAF members are employees of the plant, many of them young people. In addition, there has been a marked slowdown in military-patriotic work of late. This is primarily explained by the fact that DOSAAF activists have been faced with artificially created problems.

The former chief of the training facility reserve officer V. Pankratov was elected chairman of the plant DOSAAF committee.

"Our committee, unfortunately, has lost practically everything," he complained. "At the time we put a lot of work into equipping the military study room and the military-technical training classroom. Now the areas are empty, the training motorcycles are standing idle, and the shooting range is inactive."

DOSAAF people from the shoe association, the Bol'shevik Plant, and several other industrial groups found themselves out in the cold after termination of the training facilities.

It was not long ago that a military-technical classroom and training vehicle were at the disposal of DOSAAF members of the Bol'shevik Plant. The young workers diligently studied the automotive field and participated in military-technical sports. But when there was no training facility, a lull fell over the dissemination of technical information and sports work. The plant administration moved to close the military-technical training classroom on the grounds of production needs.



The path to the shooting range of the primary DOSAAF organization became overgrown. However, not long ago training activities and competitive events went on here. Now the DOSAAF committee is acting rather coolly towards shooting sports.

One excuse is: "We do not have many draftees in our group." But among these few there are specific people who want to learn to shoot well. For example, there is draftee Valeriy Yasinskiy. For more than two years he has been working as a stockman in the packaging shop of the enterprise. He came here after finishing the eighth grade. He underwent his initial military training at the plant training facility over a year ago.

"Then one day I fired a small-caliber rifle on our range," Valeriy told us. And I have not done any shooting since then."

"And how about the GTO Ready to work and defend the USSR test?"

"I passed the tests in running, grenade throwing, and jumping. This was also over a year ago. I was not able to pass the other parts. Of course, I wanted to enter the army having my GTO badge, but..."

Another draftee is Sergey Voytyuk. He has a good technical background, coming to the plant from a vocational-technical school. He works in the transportation shop as a tractor-bulldozer operator. He took the initial military training program at the school. But he did not pass the tests on any of the GTO series. However, no one made any effort to get him involved in this work at the enterprise.

And then there is the electrician Anatoliy Bayko. He came to the plant from a vocational-technical school with a GTO badge. He became interested in a variety of sports, but he did not progress very far in any sports category.

"I wanted to be a rated marksman before I went into the service. I love this sport," Anatoliy said. "But when I stopped in at the plant shooting range, it was already closed."

One gets the impression that the heads of the plant and public organizations, including the DOSAAF committee, are overlooking the individual approach toward future soldiers, and are neglecting such important work as the training of draftees for service in the army.

Similar shortcomings are found at other enterprises where the training facilities were closed. Some people in charge reasoned that once there was no training point, then less attention could be given to draftees. It is obvious that such an outlook adversely affects the quality of training of young men for service in the armed forces.

We believe it is necessary to use the military study rooms and military-technical training classrooms of former training points of enterprises for

establishing sports-technical clubs. In our opinion, primary DOSAAF organizations should, irrespective of the number of draftees in a group, constantly be involved in the training of young men for service in the army, as well as operate the existing material base at full capacity.

6754

CS0: 1801

## DOSAAF UNITS FAILURES TO RESPOND TO CRITICISM NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 2 Mar 77 p 3

[Article: "They Are Not Responding to Criticism"]

[Text] More than a month has passed since the publication in our newspaper of a letter from a group of students of the Karasuk DOSAAF Motor Vehicle School in Novosibirskaya Oblast. They wrote that practical driving skills were being poorly taught at the school. The top man in industrial training A. Mishenin treated the students rudely, did not properly prepare himself for the lessons, and conducted them in a haphazard manner. A correspondent from the newspaper checked out the statements contained in the letter. They all proved to be true.

For some reason all this does not upset the heads of the Novosibirskaya DOSAAF obkom. They stubbornly remain silent, trying to ignore the valid criticism. Is it possible that the chairman of the obkom I. Ponomarev is satisfied with the measures taken by the head of the school A. Polyanskiy? He "punished" A. Mishenin by removing him from the training work in one group and, then and there, assigning him to another one.

Our readers are also awaiting replies to the following critical articles in the newspaper: "A Raykom Acting as a Brake," published 6 February 1977, "Regulated Confusion," published 12 January 1977, and "Payment for Criticism," published 9 February 1977. But our comrades from the Yakutskaya and Orlovskaya DOSAAF obkoms and the Leningrad DOSAAF gorkom apparently do not wish to be bothered with looking into the criticism and with eliminating the causes of the problems noted in these news-items. The leaders of these committees ought to remember that it is their party and occupational duty to rapidly respond to the criticism, take concrete steps to eliminate work deficiencies, and provide newspaper editors with objective answers on a timely basis.

Unfortunately, we continue to run into bureaucratic responses to the editors' inquiries, as well as attempts to completely excuse the work shortcomings and "bail out" the guilty parties. Thus, for example, the editors directed a letter from a reader to the Mordovskaya DOSAAF obkom concerning improprieties on the part of the chief of the Dubenskiy Sports-Technical Club A. Chetvergov.

A reply was received from the chairman of the Mordovskaya DOSAAF obkom V. Sokhiyev. He said that a commission composed of the deputy chairman of the obkom I. Chuykin and equipment engineer V. Barchuk thoroughly checked out the letter and concluded: "1. The vehicles belonging to the sports-technical club are stored in the open and without proper protection. 2. Under A. Chetvergova there is a lack of control over the work of unofficial teachers and instructors involved in the training of specialists for the national economy. 3. The sports-technical club regularly underfulfills planned goals for trained technical specialists, thus indicating poor organization in handling these matters."

As you can see, the commission did a "thorough job." It diligently covered what was stated in the letter. So what steps did the DOSAAF obkom take to resolve the problem? In communicating about this, the obkom failed to get to the root of the matter, it only related how A. Chetvergova had been firmly warned and the obkom had turned to the secretary of the CPSU raykom for assistance. The questions arise, why were the guilty parties not made answerable and what has been done to eliminate the shortcomings reported in the letter?

In the decree of the Central Committee CPSU concerning "Guiding the Tomskaya CPSU obkom through mass information and propaganda," the requirements of the 25th CPSU congress aimed at improving mass information and propaganda effectiveness, as well as party leadership in these fields, received further elaboration and development.

The decree of the Central Committee CPSU enables all workers to properly understand the public role of the press today and its place in the system of party organizer and ideological work, and to regard criticism in the press as an integral and very essential part of the use of criticism and self-criticism in carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. These requirements fully apply to all DOSAAF committees and the DOSAAF press. Anyone who knowingly remains silent, replies with non-committal answers, or provides a lot of extraneous "hot air," is hindering the examination of critical remarks and is willingly or unwillingly contributing to a denial of the criticism and a suppression of it.

6754

CSO: 1801

## DOSAAB PRODUCTION FACILITIES URGED TO IMPROVE PRODUCTS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Mar 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase the Quality of Production"]

[Text] Our socialist economy is moving ahead at a stable but rapid rate. The party is carefully and constantly following a course toward further improving the well-being of the Soviet people as was outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. During recent years approximately 1,000 new enterprises have been built in the light and food industries, and many factories have been remodeled. Production is increasing rapidly and the variety of new types of good-quality fabric, knitted and sewn articles, shoes, clothing, natural and imitation fur articles, and long-term use and household items is expanding.

The tasks of further increasing the output of industrial goods and improving their quality currently stand out in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and October (1976) plenum of the Central Committee CPSU. "This is an extremely important matter," L. I. Brezhnev stated at the October (1976) plenum of the Central Committee CPSU, "it is indeed a priority matter -- both from a social and an economic point of view. In the current five-year plan it is especially critical. We are urging people to perform very productive work, to overfulfill their planned indicators, to adopt counter plans, and in a number of branches of industry -- to take on additional goals. Naturally, this makes it necessary to better satisfy the needs of the people and provide their growing incomes with an adequate supply of high-quality consumer goods and services."

DOSAAB production associations, plants, industrial combines and shops must contribute to resolving this important task. The Eighth All-Union DOSAAB Congress has called on them to fulfill and overfulfill production plans, further increase production efficiency, raise labor productivity, improve product quality by updating production control, enlarge enterprises and provide them with space and equipment, introduce advanced industrial processes, increase their role in expanding the DOSAAB material-technical base, and expand output of those products which are needed for conducting mass-defense, training and sports activities. DOSAAB enterprises have done well in manufacturing popular consumer items. The production associations Patriot, Vikhur (Central

Committee of Estonian DOSAAF), Sputnik (Central Committee of Latvian DOSAAF), and enterprises of the central committees of Ukrainian and Belorussian DOSAAF manufacture millions of rubles worth of these products. Besides the regular DOSAAF products, these facilities turn out working clothing for our repair-construction subunits and overalls for students at training organizations and sports-technical clubs. The high-quality motorcycle helmets of the Riga production association Sputnik are widely known, as are many other items.

Model engines from a Kiev DOSAAF plant are in great demand by the people. At this unit competition for improving efficiency and work quality is in wide use. Many workers have a personal OTK /Technical control division/ mark. After being criticized for the low quality of consumer goods, the technology involved in the manufacture of model engines was reexamined at the Moscow Aircraft Repair Plant. This year no fewer than 9,000 TsSTKAM-2.5D model engines of a new design will be turned out. And the quality of products manufactured at the Kropotkin shops has been improved.

The output of popular consumer industrial goods at a number of our enterprises has been included in the plans of cities and rayons. This places considerable responsibility on the leaders of the DOSAAF republic central committees, kraykoms, and obkoms, as well as the heads of enterprises, for further developing output in their areas and a scientific approach for setting up industrial processes, raising labor productivity, and making maximum use of equipment and tools, as well as for economizing on materials and money while continuing to improve quality.

In a decree of the Central Committee CPSU and Council of Ministers USSR it talks about expanding and remodeling existing enterprises with resulting increases in capacities for producing popular consumer goods. In this respect much ought to be done at the industrial enterprises of DOSAAF. There would be a much greater variety of products for the broad development of technical sports, if shop remodeling would be completed on time at the Moscow Aircraft Repair Plant, the Gor'kiy and Gomel' plants, and the Leningrad production association Patriot. Unfortunately, here construction has dragged on for years and the end is not yet in sight. The demand for flying models is not being met due to this situation. It is even difficult to purchase model engines at the Moscow stores of the Detskiy Mir and Pioner firms.

Also buyers are greatly offended with the esthetic appearance of articles manufactured by DOSAAF enterprises. For example, the boxes containing airplane and ship models are designed in an uninspired and colorless way, the appearance of the labels is the same year after year, and some metal parts of airliner and ship models, especially fasteners, are turned out with burrs and break when first installed.

Instead of pleasure, such products only yield disappointment and evoke valid disapproval from children and adults. In order to provide the bulk of our young people with equipment and in order to involve more of the populace in aircraft and ship model-building and technical sports, it is necessary to

improve the quality of popular consumer goods, expand and update the various items, and increase production efficiency at all DOSAAF enterprises.

Expanding the production of diverse, sound and needed goods for the Soviet people is a national endeavor. To accomplish this it is necessary to actively support the creative work of advanced groups at enterprises, building projects and design bureaus in order to uncover reserves for increasing the production of consumer goods.

The numerous comments and letters received by the editors indicate that DOSAAF members, as well as all Soviet people, look with favor upon the decree of the party and government which responds to the interests of all workers. Advanced production units of DOSAAF enterprises, which have joined in the All-union socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the October revolution, are right in step with the country's working class. They well know, that the broader the scope of this patriotic movement, the greater the contribution to the development of the socialist system and to the continued rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people.

6754  
CSO: 1801

END